

Refused

MICHIGAN FARMER.

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NO. 4.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

EXPLORATION OF MICHIGAN.

The following communication from Judge Burt, who has been employed by the U. S. Government in surveying out the hitherto unexplored portion of the Lower Peninsular of our State, will doubtless be interesting to our readers. Of the portion of the country he describes, but little was before known, and the impression that it is worthless for cultivation, which has generally prevailed, seems to have been entirely erroneous.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mount Vernon, Oak'd Co. }
March 12th, 1850. }

MR. ISHAM:—

Sir:—

I had the pleasure of reading in the Free Press, of January the 28th ult. a communication from Orange Rison, Esq., relative to that portion of our State bordering the coast of Lake Michigan, between Muskegon river and Grand Traverse Bay. I have some knowledge of the country which he describes, and can concur with him in the opinion he has expressed of this neglected portion of our State.

During the past season, I was called to explore somewhat extensively, the unsettled part of this peninsular, between Saginaw and the head of Grand Traverse Bay, of Lake Michigan. After leaving Saginaw about four miles, I ascended the left bank of the Titibawassee river to its upper fork, T. 16. N. R. 1, W. section 2.

This is a delightful stream with a gentle current, for the most part, and with a good stage of water, is navigable for small steam boats, to the mouth of Pine river, 25 miles, or more, and from thence with small boats, or canoes, to the forks above named.

The bottom land along this stream, is generally broad, rich and productive; the evidences of which were seen in the numerous, well cultivated

fields of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, &c., as far as the mouth of Pine river, and also above this, at an Indian town, six or seven miles below the upper forks.

The country back from this river, is generally less inviting, being to a considerable extent level and wet, with a clay soil. The bottom lands between Pine river and the upper forks of the Titibawassee are mostly owned by non-residents, and therefore unsettled.

From between the upper forks, we marked, and to some extent, cut out a plain trail, northwesterly, by the way of the east side of Houghton and Higgins lakes, to the head of Grand Traverse Bay, about one hundred miles. See Farmers' Map of Michigan.

We explored the country on each side of this trail many miles, and ascertained quite satisfactorily, that the country is underlaid with clay, on which a drift of sand, gravel, and stones have accumulated, more or less in ridges and plains, which have been derived principally from the rocks found to the northward of this peninsula. This drift increases in depth, and the land becomes generally more elevated, northwesterly from the upper forks of the Titibawassee river, until in T. 12, N. the clay is only found at the bottom of the deepest vallies and ravines, and at Higgins lake, it has a depth probably of two hundred feet or more, over the clay. The surface of this lake is supposed to be three hundred feet, at least, above lake Michigan, and some of the surrounding hills are elevated one hundred and fifty feet, or more, above it.

From this place, the depth of the drift decreases to Grand Traverse bay, and the clay was only seen once, in the bed of Manistee river.

This characteristic of the country accounts for the general sandy appearance of the soil, and the opinion that has gained some credence, that this country was barren and unfit for settlement;

but the subsoil brought up by the uprooted trees, is generally found to consist of sand, gravel, and small stones, a portion of which is lime, as found in our sandy plains, in the south part of this state; therefore, with proper cultivation, would probably be productive.

From the forks of the Titibawassee river, about sixty miles to Higgins lake, the country is undulating, or rolling, interspersed more or less with swamps, and for twenty-five miles, sustains a heavy growth of pine, sugar, hemlock, beech, lyme, maple, oak, cedar, tamarack, fir, &c.—Beyond this, the country approximates more and more, to the character of pine plains, to Houghton lake, and from Higgins lake W. N. W. to the Manistee river, and around to the N. E. to the Sauble river.

The country over which I traveled, is generally undulating and rolling pine plains. There are however, some fine tracts of beech and sugar lands, also some swamps. The spruce and yellow pines on these plains have been destroyed by fire in many places, leaving large tracts of land that may be cleared of timber with very little labor. My impression was while there, that it was well suited for the settlement of foreign emigrants who were not used to clearing heavy timbered land, &c.

From the crossing of the marked trail, at Manistee river, to Grand Traverse Bay, the country is rolling, and in some places hilly, and sustains a good growth of sugar maple, beech, pine, hemlock, lynn, elm, W. and R. oak, ironwood, cedar, tamarack fir, &c. On and westward of the trail above named, to Lake Michigan, there is generally a good farming country, and for beauty of surface and fertility of soil, (swamps excepted,) is not much, if any, excelled by any portion of our state. In conclusion I would say, that there is a sufficient amount of hydraulic power, and white pine timber, for the settlement of the country, and in some places good groves of white and yellow pine will be found. Higgins Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, and the source of Muskegon river, its outlet a good passage for canoes into Houghton lake, through which they may pass, and down its outlet by making a few portages to lake Michigan.

For the benefit of this neglected portion of our state, and for the object of a land route to the Northern peninsula of Michigan, there should be a good road made from the junction of Pine river with the Titibawassee, to the head of Grand Traverse Bay, on or near the marked trail, and a branch road from this, leaving it at Higgins lake, northerly by the head of Little Traverse Bay, to the Straits of Mackinaw. These I believe to be the most eligible routes that can be found.

WM. A. BURT.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER.—Judge B. brought with him specimens of the two

different kinds of soil which mostly prevail in the route from Saginaw to Grand Traverse Bay, (which is about one hundred miles directly north of Grand Rapids,) and also specimens of the stones which are found in the subsoil. One of the specimens of soil is taken from the timbered land in the vicinity of the Manistee river; (which is crossed in passing from Higgins' Lake to Grand Traverse Bay, and empties into Lake Michigan about seventy-five miles north of the mouth of Grand River,) it is a dark colored, rich loam, with slight admixture of clay, undoubtedly a very productive soil. He said it was a fair specimen of the soil in the timbered land generally. The other specimen was taken from the plains north of Higgins Lake, (which is something more than half way from Saginaw to Grand Traverse Bay, and is quite sandy, though rather dark colored—a very pretty soil, and capable of a high state of cultivation with very little outlay.

The stones are of the various kinds which furnish, by their decomposition, the elements which enter into the composition of a productive soil, and as an index to the soil, they furnish a high and unimpeachable testimonial to its fertility. These specimens can be seen at our office.

Higgins Lake he describes as the most beautiful of all the beautiful little Lakes of Michigan. It is eight miles long. Houghton Lake, four or five miles to the South of it, is still larger. In this latter, the Muskegon river, which empties into Lake Michigan, twelve miles North of the mouth of Grand River, has its rise. For twenty miles down that river, he remarked, there were on both sides of it, the most beautiful natural meadows he ever saw, thickly stocked with blue joint grass, which is regarded as about equal to timothy for stock, and does not grow where there is standing water. The burden was immense. We understood him to say, that it was as high as a man's head.

At the head of Grand Traverse Bay, he said there was an excellent location for a town, commercial facilities being of a high order.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

A letter from Wm. Allen, Esq., dated Massena, Cass Co., after speaking of the promising appearance of the wheat crop, says:

Farmers in this region are preparing to turn their attention to other branches of husbandry. There will be more clover and plaster sown this year, than has been in three years past. The

are some good orchards here; one man bought two bushels of early peaches, six years ago, and planted the stones. He has realized two hundred dollars from the trees, in fruit, besides a plentiful supply of good peaches for the last two years.

For the Michigan Farmer.

HOW TO DESTROY MILK-WEED AND SORREL.

TROY, Oakland Co. Mich, March 8th, '50

MR. ISHAM:

Sir—I see in the last No. of the Farmer, that your correspondent "P.B." has offered a premium to any person that will inform him how to effectually destroy the milk-weed. I had thought I must try and get along without the Michigan Farmer, this year; but as I continue to take and read it, I suppose that I shall pay for it, unless I can make P. B. pay for me. As I have had considerable experience in killing weeds—milk-weeds among others—I think that I shall get the premium. First, if the land is wet, drain it thoroughly; next, remove all obstructions to the plow; and then, with a team of four good yoke of oxen, and a good plow, commence plowing the first of June, and let a man stand on the forward part of the beam, to keep the plow down. Plow lands about three rods wide, and if any stalks remain around stumps, dig them up with a spade; keep the sheep on the field, and use the cultivator often and thoroughly during the season. About the 20th of September, if the soil requires it, put on two or three cords of rotten manure to the acre, that has fermented so as to destroy the vitality of seeds; harrow it in—then sow from one to two bushels per acre of clean seed wheat—be governed by the condition of the soil; if the soil is poor, sow thin; if rich, thick. You can tell whether your wheat is clean, by spreading a bushel, or less, on a clean floor, and carefully looking it over.

After the wheat is well got in with a cultivator, or harrow, plow a furrow, beam deep, in every dead furrow, and clean it out with a shovel or hoe, so as to let the water run off. In the spring, seed with six quarts of clover and four of timothy, to the acre, and top-dress with a bushel of plaster. In June or July, cut all the grass or weeds around your fences; if weeds, put them in your manure heap—if grass, in your barn. After harvest, keep cattle and sheep out of the field; and if the soil is clayey, put on 20 loads of unfermented manure to the acre, (be sure that it is free from the seeds of noxious weeds,) and plow it under twelve inches deep in October; plow lands the same as before, only turning into the dead furrows. I have strong reasons against cross-plow-

ing. If the soil is sandy, defer plowing until spring, but pile up the manure so that it may ferment some, in early winter and spring. In the spring use the cultivator to make the ground mellow, then plant to corn, and be sure to make the rows straight. When the corn is up, sow on one half bushel of plaster, mixed with four or five bushels of unleached ashes, per acre; then go through with the cultivator, both ways—clean out the hills with a hoe; (don't pile the earth around the corn;) use the cultivator two or three times afterwards. The next fall, plow again; the spring following, sow to barley or oats and seed to grass. Never plow less than 12 inches deep, or else loosen the soil to that depth with a sub-soil plow; leave it in pasture or meadow a year or two; top-dress yearly with plaster, and when you plow again, turn under a ton or two of clover per acre. Continue a system similar to this, (roots, beans, or peas might be substituted for barley and oats,) and my word for it, you will never again be troubled with milk-weeds, sorrel, or chess.

Mr. Editor, I know of but one way to effectually destroy weeds, and that is, by a thorough, systematic course of farming. If P. B., or any other person, does, and will communicate it to the public, I will give more than one vol. of the Mich. Farmer. P. B. may say that the way to kill weeds that I have pointed out, will cost too much, and that it won't pay. But I have tried it for many years, and I know that it will.

LINUS CONE.

P.S. I have on hand a quantity of scions of the Northern Spy apple, which I will distribute in small parcels, gratuitously. L. CONE.

REMARKS: We thank Mr. Cone for the above specific, and have no doubt it is the true one.—We have often recommended high culture, in the Farmer, as a preventive of, and remedy for, sorrel, and shown its efficacy by incontestable facts. That it is equally efficacious as a remedy for milk-weed, we were not before aware, and we trust Mr. C. has "done his country some service" by revealing the fact. And be it remembered that it is the kind of cultivation which is most profitable, whether there is any milk-weed to be killed or not.

But friend C. could not possibly let slip so good an opportunity to make a thrust at transmutation. He is a whole-souled disbeliever in the doctrine, but not one of those snappish, crusty, excitable, unappeasable spirits, which are here and there to be met with in this degenerate world. Two or three such we had upon our subscription list, and they ordered the Farmer stopped, forthwith.—They seemed to think that the Farmer would stand a slim chance for its life when they ceased to support it, but it lived on, notwithstanding; and

for these two or three persons several hundreds have been added to our list. Mr. C. not only continues to take the Farmer, himself, but sends a copy of it to a brother in the state of New York. And we have many upon our list who disbelieve in transmutation, but who could not be persuaded to give up the Farmer. It is but justice to friend Gibbons, to say that he is not one of the two or three individuals above spoken of, but we shall lose him when he starts for California, as we hear he intends doing soon. Sorry for it.

It will doubtless be recollected that we made mention of Mr. C's name, a long time ago, as being on the list of those who protested against our views upon the above-named subject. It will be farther recollected that we cited him as an instance to prove that good farmers are not likely to be troubled much with their wheat turning to chess, inasmuch as *good farming* removes, to a great extent, the occasions of it, according to the views of transmutationists; such as a thorough draining of the land, putting it in a state to promote a vigorous and healthful growth of the plant, &c. Mr. C. is one of the best farmers in Oakland Co., and we will venture to say that he will never be troubled enough with transmutation to make him believe in the doctrine.

We hope that, now he has "broke ground," he will favor the readers of the Farmer with the results of his experience in other matters.—Ed.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR MILK WEED.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following communication upon the same subject, which seems to be also very much to the point.

Ann Arbor, March 9, 1850.

EDITOR OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER:—

SIR:—

I see in your last number an enquiry from P. B. of Hadley, how to effectually destroy the milk weed. I suppose he meant the plant that comes up early in the spring, has a strait perpendicular stalk, of rapid growth, until from 2 to 4 feet high, leaves oval, has several bunches of blossoms on the top, producing a few pods, about the length of a man's finger, and nearly the size in the middle, tapering to a point at each end, in which the seeds are contained, when ripe, of a brown color, resembling a parsnip seed in shape, and like the seeds of the thistle, provided with wings by nature to transport them to distant

localities. I have had some experience in fighting the above described plant. The first means was to pluck them up when the stalk was at its growth. The remaining roots produced a few feeble stalks which I pulled up also, and they were done with in those spots. This was several years since. Of late I have discovered a much easier way to get rid of them. That friend and assistant of the farmer, the sheep, will soon eradicate the milk weed, if pastured where they grow. They also soon destroy what we call the prairie dock, and they are the only thing, that I have found, that will do it, as its large tap root which remains in the ground, grows, and the piece cut off by the plow grows also, so that it increases by cultivating the ground.

I will not ask P. B. to pay for the Farmer one year for me, though I think I have answered his question. But I ask of him, or any one else that can, to let me know, by publishing in the Farmer, or any other way, how to extirpate what is commonly called the narrow or yellow dock, and by some sour dock. I have had much more trouble with that than the milk weed, and consider it a much greater pest to the farmer, as it will stand sheeping, and is the most hardy and prolific plant I know of. You will perceive, Mr. Editor, that I am not a Botanist, neither do I use technical terms, but such language as is current among farmers in Washtenaw County, which if you think will be of any use to your readers, you may publish it, if not do by it as the sages of our land at Lansing do by much of their own productions. Lay it on the table, and let it sleep for—aye.—Enclosed is the pay for the current volume of the Farmer.

B. HOLMES.

For the Michigan Farmer.

STILL ANOTHER REMEDY—ALSO TO THE POINT.

CLINTON, Lenawee Co., March 16, 1850

FRIEND ISHAM:

I see by your last number of the "Farmer" that P. Beden, of Hadley, Lapeer Co. offers the Michigan Farmer, for one year to any one who will inform him how, effectually, to destroy the milk-weed. With your leave, Mr. Editor, I will give Mr. Beden my experience in destroying the above-mentioned weed. Having about a quarter of an acre of this troublesome plant on my farm, as soon as the stalk was of sufficient strength in the spring, I commenced pulling them; if the ground is wet and soft, so much the better. Through the season I continued to pull them as often as they made their appearance. The second season, also, I pulled

them as before, but they had become greatly reduced in numbers by this time. A few scattered, consumptive stalks made their appearance the third year; these were treated in the same way—since that (19 years) not a stalk has made its appearance.

This may be considered a tedious method, but it is effectual, and the only sure death to the weed that I have seen tried—plowing does them no harm.

R. RANDALL.

For the Michigan Farmer.

HARVESTING CLOVER SEED.

PITTSFIELD, March 5, 1850.

MR. ISHAM:

I will place a few facts at your disposal, in regard to clover seed, as my opportunities for observation have been quite extensive.—Combing, or gathering the heads with a machine, has resulted in an entire failure—nay more, it has been the instrument of sad waste of this valuable article. In no instance where it has been tried, has the yield been equal to that produced by the old method of mowing. In one instance, in gathering twelve acres, only three bushels of seed were saved; and in a great majority of cases the yield has fallen short of half a bushel to the acre. One instance has come under my observation, where one bushel was secured; and one instance of four acres, where two bushels were gathered per acre, but this case stands alone, and the man who saved it said he did not think he saved over two thirds of the seed that grew.—Whereas, that mowed, seldom yields less than one, and has ranged as high as three bushels to the acre, and the seed is of better quality than that gathered with a machine; and my opinion is, take it on an average, that the best seed has been combed—that is, it appeared the best while standing. The only reason I can give for the great difference that seems to exist, is, that the crop has to stand till late in the fall, and the best of the heads ripen early, and fall below the reach of the comb.

The best crops have been realized where ground was thickly stocked. It should be mowed early the first time, plastered early and liberally, and mowed the second time for seed, as soon as ripe enough to prevent shrinkage.

Nor does it appear that the saving of labor is as great, by the improved method, as has been represented. I think that but very little more ground can be gone over in a day, with the comb, than with the scythe, as you cannot commence till every particle of dew is off, which, at that season, is not much before ten o'clock, and you have

to stop as soon as the dew begins to fall in the evening, and can operate only in the best of weather, which we all know is a scarce article at that season.

Respectfully yours,

M. A. CRAVATH.

REMARKS: We thank Mr. C. for the above communication. We have heard different opinions expressed in regard to the use of the above named machine; by some, it has been highly commended, and by others, condemned. Is it possible that the circumstance of its being constructed sometimes with wooden, and sometimes with cast iron combs, should make the difference? Will some of our friends in Kalamazoo Co., or elsewhere, who have used the machine, give to the public, through the Farmer, the results of their experience in the use of it? If it is not a profitable machine, the sooner it is known, the better.

One great advantage of the machine, as we understand the matter, is that it leaves the burden of the second crop upon the ground, as a manure, and this, perhaps, should be considered the chief advantage of it, even though it were as labor-saving as has ever been claimed for it, and as seed-saving as the old method of harvesting with the scythe.—ED.

For the Michigan Farmer.

PLASTER ON WHEAT—WHEAT-GROWING.

KALAMAZOO, March 18, 1850.

MR. ISHAM:

Dear Sir:

Being at my friend Jewett's, in Lime, Washtenaw Co., a few days since, I made inquiry about plastering his wheat, (which you may recollect I gave you an account of, last June.) He told me that his wheat which he plastered the 1st of May, yielded at least double the quantity of that which was not plastered; and that which was plastered the 1st of June was not increased in quantity, but yielded about double the amount of straw. He used one-half bushel plaster to the acre.

I have recently visited one of your new subscribers, who is a large wheat-grower, and who has believed that wheat-growing was the only source of wealth to the farmer; but the short crop of last year, and the experiment of your Cass county correspondent, relative to the profits of raising corn, have sadly undermined his long cherished opinions about wheat being the only thing worthy the attention of the farmer.

Yours, &c.

A. T. PROUTY.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A CASE IN POINT.

MR. EDITOR:

In December last I called on several of my neighbors, to see if I could do anything for the benefit of the Michigan Farmer, (or rather, for their benefit I should have said;) by persuading them to become subscribers. Several of them gave encouragement, saying that they would discontinue their frothy mammoth weeklies, when the year was up, and go for the Farmer, as farmers should; so I went home, feeling pretty well satisfied with my visit, thinking I should be able to send you a V at least, and perhaps an X, on the first of January.

Well, the first of January came—as I knew it would—and I made my tour around the neighborhood to collect the subscription-money; but imagine my disappointment, when they told me, one after another, that they had paid their money over to the club agents, and had gone in again, neck and heels, for the mammoth weeklies, and had not a dollar left for the Farmer. I felt rather crest-fallen, I assure you, to think that my dollar must go all the way to Detroit, solitary and alone—but so it is, and it can't be helped. By examining our post-office books, I find that about \$120.00 is sent through our office yearly, for these miserable weeklies; this estimate does not include any political, religious, or agricultural paper, but the mere froth and scum of literature. Can any thing be done to save us?

ZEPH.

Jackson County, 27th Feb. 1850.

REMARKS:

We are much obliged to our friend for the kind interest he has taken in behalf of the Farmer; and, we may add, in behalf of the community in which he lives; and only lament with him, that his success was no better. At the same time, for his encouragement, we would say to him, that there are but few neighborhoods in the State from which tidings so sorrowful have come to our ears. Of these few neighborhoods, the one which bears off the palm has its whereabouts in this county; and, wonderful to tell, is one of the best farming communities in the commonwealth! It is a land of corn, of pork, and beef, and yet it has been published to the world, that this little community of farmers take from a single post office, *three hundred and twenty-six copies* of a great literary paper—almost as big as a barn door—published

in a great city, a great many hundred miles off! It has also been published, that the late postmaster of the place received two hundred dollars in gold, as a premium for getting up this monster list. He may be a very good sort of a man, for aught we know; but we will engage that he knows very well on "which side his bread is buttered," and if, to put two hundred dollars in gold into his pocket, it was necessary that these three hundred and twenty-six men should consent to eat their bread without butter, and bran bread at that, and they have so consented, with their eyes open, by fair bargain, we see not why he does not stand as fairly exonerated from blame as the man who sold wooden nutmegs.—Ed.

PROFITS OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The following communication from C.N. Beecher, Esq., P.M. of Genessee, Gen. Co., places the business of wool-growing, so far as his experience is concerned, in favorable contrast to wheat-growing, as a source of profit. Wool-growing, however, so far from being antagonistical to wheat-growing, will greatly promote the profits of it, at the same time that it will restrain it within due bounds.

Sorry he does not say what breed of sheep his flock is of.

For the Michigan Farmer.

GENESSEE, March 7, 1850.

FRIEND ISHAM:

A word in regard to wool-growing. I keep a few less than one hundred sheep. Last year the wool brought me over one dollar per head, on an average. This year my flock is 20 per cent better in fleece and condition than it was last year.

I give them good pasture during the summer, and keep in reserve meadows which I do not turn into after mowing, until Oct., Nov., and Dec.—I did not, this season, feed five hundred pounds of hay to my sheep before the first of July. I sold sheep on foot, for mutton, in Dec., for \$2.50 per head, and slaughtered some which netted me \$4. I do not feed any grain, (which I suppose might be done with profit, however.) In putting up hay for sheep, I put up none but what is good and well cured, salted sparingly, about the quantity of salt the sheep would require were their hay not salted. I provide them with good, but cool, sheds, and plenty of pure water, in dry cold weather. I have lost but two sheep out of over ninety, since shearing. One of the two was killed

ed by a dog, and the other by having its horn grow into his head, at the eye. I find wool to be a better crop than wheat, and better for a farm. Sheep will not turn to dogs, though wheat may "turn to chess." I think—I *know*—that oats sowed in the fall will produce chess, and for this reason I had as soon have chess in fall seed wheat as to have oats with it; and I had rather have one buck than a dozen dogs, among sheep—(at the proper time, however.) C.N.B.

For the Michigan Farmer.

WHEAT GROWING, FRUIT CULTURE, &c.

HADLEY, Feb. 16th, 1850.

WARREN ISHAM, Esq:

Dear Sir—

Agreeably to a promise I made you, while in Detroit, I will now attempt to communicate something which you can make such use of as you think proper—if it is to lay it UNDER the table.

In the first place, I would say that I am much pleased with the appearance of the Farmer, in its new dress; and the change in the style is generally acknowledged to be an improvement.—While reading your "Notes by the Way," in the last No., on the subject of wheat growing, I was very forcibly struck with the idea that so exclusive a business in this State, must be a losing concern; which led me to make some estimate of the profit and loss. And in the first place, I turned to the tabular statements, on page 61 of the Farmer, and found, by estimation, that the average yield per acre, in the entire state, was ten bushels and ten pounds. I then turned to page 45, and took "Junior's" statement of the cost of raising an acre of wheat, (which I think too low,) and found, from calculation, that there was an average profit of TWENTY CENTS per acre, to pay for use of land, wear and tear of tools, &c., which I consider rather "small potatoes." Now I would not recommend the entire abandonment of the wheat-growing business, but that we take the advice in the last Farmer, and sow less ground and till it better—plow deeper, and seed each wheat crop with clover, and we shall see quite a change in our statistical reports, in a very few years.

While writing, I will make one other suggestion; that is, on the subject of raising fruit. I think that the farmers of this State are very negligent in this respect. I think that a better outlay of a small sum could not be made, than in fruit

culture. I have been off from my farm some six years, and engaged in other pursuits; during which time my farm has been rented, and nothing done in this line except what little I did myself two years since. I have now laid my plan for ten acres of orchard, about one half of which is now set to trees. I find I am quite a novice in the business, and have to learn from experiments what I do not find in the Farmer, or other periodicals. I would like to have you suggest some suitable work on the culture of fruits.* I have never seen the time yet but that good fruit would bring a good price, and pay the husbandman as well for his labor as any other article of produce. One thing farther, on this subject: I have found by experience that wood ashes is a first rate manure for trees; they should be washed at least once or twice each season with lye, which will keep of all insects, and make the trees healthy.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

WM. HEMINGWAY.

* Cole's American Fruit Book—it is a late work, well got up, and cheap—only 50 cents. For sale at Markhams' bookstore, in this city.

MICHIGAN PIGS.

BATTLE CREEK, Dec. 10, 1849.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Having purchased a lot of seven hogs, of William P. Carman, of Schoolcraft, Kal. Co., for the interest of the farmer, as well as the purchaser of pork, on the receipt of the pork, I was led to inquire what particular breed they were of, and found that friend Carman commenced with a fair lot of hogs, and had selected, from time to time, the best, and at all times fed well, which no doubt is the great secret of making fine and profitable pork. This lot is equal to any I have ever seen in any market, for fine quality, and profitable for lard. Our price of pork at this time is \$2.25 to \$3.00; the latter prices being the highest generally paid; but this lot is well worth 50 cts. per hundred more. I find by inquiry that they have had no extra feed, and only fed well when pigs, and continuing to feed sufficient to keep them growing until the time of fattening.

Having traveled through Prairie Round where the pigs were raised, it seemed to me that for beauty and fertility of soil, it could not be equalled in the State, and I doubt whether any other part of the state can produce a sow and six pigs equal to the following: Sow 3 years old, 560 lbs

six pigs, a little over 19 months, 550, 531, 505, 494, 493, 485—3,619 lbs! average, 517 lbs.—They were never confined in a pen, but ran in the field while fattening.

Yours, &c.

JONATHAN HART.

THE BROWN CORN.

The following description of the Brown Corn is taken from the report of the Commissioner of Patents, for 1847; from which it would seem to be a very superior variety. Mr. Holmes, Sec. of the Mich. State Ag. Society, has a quart or two of seed, which he recently procured at the east, from whom small parcels of it may be obtained, on application:

"One of the best of the northern varieties is a kind called the Brown corn, from the name of a successful cultivator on the banks of the lake Winnepiseogee, in New Hampshire. It grows but five feet high, produces two or three ears on a stalk, with very large kernels, and may be planted in rows only three feet apart. It is said that in New Hampshire 135 bushels of shelled corn to the acre have been obtained from it; and on an average, it has been stated by a good judge of the subject, it might reach ninety or more. In the vicinity of the Hudson river it is said to ripen early, by the middle of August; the stalks are small, and the ears near the ground, and it is not so much affected by the shade as other varieties, which renders it a useful variety for planting orchards. Five ears of this variety, about ten inches long, when shelled produced one quart of corn, containing 2,000 grains, equal to 64,000 grains for a bushel.

The advantages which this kind of corn possesses over many other varieties, have been stated to be:

1. The greater yield with the same culture.
2. From its rapid growth and early maturity, it is secured both against the late spring or early autumnal frosts, and may be early brought into use, or to the market.
3. As it is very hard and oily, it is excellent for shipping.
4. The small size of the stalks renders it less exhausting to the soil, less liable to be blown down in high winds, and it may be planted nearer together."

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

Wishing to make a collection of samples of the different qualities of wool, to be placed in the office of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, I have to request wool-growers to forward to me samples of the clips of the spring of 1880; giving the name of the grower, the kind of wool, and where raised.

J. C. HOLMES,

Sec. M. S. Ag. Soc.

For the Michigan Farmer.

SYMPHYTUM, OR COMFREY, AS FOOD FOR MEN AND CATTLE

MR. EDITOR:

In the Albany Cultivator, for the month of July, 1844, appears an article under the above caption, containing so many commendations of comfrey, and showing so many uses to which it may be applied, that I am induced to transcribe part of the communication, believing that, if one half of what is stated in its favor be actual fact, it is entitled to rank as one of the most useful vegetables in the world, and ought to be cultivated by every farmer and gardener, without exception.

"The botanic name of this plant is *Symphytum*, a word of Greek origin, signifying 'springing forth in company,' which is descriptive of its growth, both root and herb, but not of its nature. It is perennial, but how long I do not exactly know; perhaps till the ground near is filled and choked with roots. It will then die, and afford the soil an abundant and rich manure. It is very hardy and vigorous, never to my knowledge injured by frost, drouth, vermin or insects; of course the crop is very sure. The green leaves are often used as pot-herbs. It is used much in syrups, to nourish the feeble and parry off consumptions. The liquor produced by boiling the dried leaves, is moderately tonic, astringent and exhilarating, much like the black tea, but more nutritious.

"The root, cleaned, broken, dried, and ground in a coffee or corn mill, is a very mucilaginous and nutritious flour, resembling slippery elm, oat meal, arrow-root and sago. It has much the appearance, in various respects, of good light-colored rye-meal, and is peculiarly easy of digestion. A lady who could keep no other food on her stomach, was sustained three months on pudding of comfrey meal. Another, whose voice failed by disease, had it soon restored by the green root cut and simmered with molasses. I have had ground, and used it with other flour or meal, for gruel for family colds, coughs, and bowel complaints, and to give to neighbors for various diseases, especially of the lungs and bowels. As food, it operates slowly, but powerfully, against the more common chronic complaints. It makes very comforting and healing poultices for external bruises, wounds and sores. It is my belief that if used freely with other articles of diet, it would have a strong tendency to prevent not only coughs, consumptions, dyspepsy, diarrhoea, and costiveness: but also, rheumatism, cramps, contractions of the muscles, sinews and cartilages, and also many of the sore and destructive consequences of using ardent spirits, tight lacing, drinks, over-eating, over-working, &c., and many

other means of self-destruction practiced by many people. Should the taste at first be in any degree unpleasant to any, like almost every kind of new food, then let a trifle of some kind of pleasant condiment, slightly varying the taste, be intermixed till, by use, it shall itself become pleasant, as it did to myself. It is very easily cooked, requiring only a little scalding or baking. I often put a spoonful or two into my dish of milk, and like it well with no other cooking. I would recommend to use about one fourth part of comfrey meal with three fourths of wheat, Indian meal, barley, or buckwheat, for bread, pastry, wafers, and dough-nuts, and a larger proportion for gruel, porridge, soups, griddles, or puddings—but not with RYE. With the other ingredients, you may use it for custards, instead of eggs, probably to great advantage.

"What portion is soluble and nutritious matter, I have not ascertained exactly, but think it about equal to that of rice, which is said to be about 90 per cent.

"I would now, for mixing with my own food, gladly exchange two pounds of good wheat flour for one of comfrey meal."

There are so many extraordinary things in this communication from Mr. Rich, (author of the article,) that I confess myself at a loss to decide whether it is a statement of actual facts, or an attempt to ascertain how far the credulity of American farmers may be imposed on. The air of candor and sincerity pervading his article, would seem to forbid all suspicion of an intent to hoax us, for he says: "If I have erred in anything in relation to this article, I wish to be corrected by any candid and faithful physician, chemist, or dietetic philosopher; for I wish to deceive none on the subject."

Why, sir, we here realize what Cervantes describes Sancho Panza as wishing for, viz: bread made of something better than wheat. Then it is a substitute for eggs, for tea, (and, no doubt, for tobacco too.) "It resembles slippery-elm, oat-meal, arrow-root and sago." What an unparalleled combination of articles for hogs, calves, and other young stock! And then, when cut and made into hay, it yields at the rate of 5 tons and 1,618 pounds to the acre, of good, well dried hay, better, Mr. R. thinks than clover. "It needs no tilling, except the digging of the roots and re-planting the seed-caps for another crop, once in two or three years. Whatever grass or weeds may grow with it, should be let alone, till mowed with the herb for hay."

With respect to its medical qualities, it would appear to equal Morrison's Pills—in fact, to be all but a universal panacea, and

Will cure, I make no doubt,
Consumption, Palsy, Coughs, and Gout,
The pains within and pains without!

I would by no means be understood as wishing to throw ridicule on Mr. Rich's belief in its efficacy as a medicine. He tells us that the word *Officinale* is sometimes in books added to *symphytum*, signifying that a species, or preparation of it had somewhere, or at some time, been kept for sale in the shops of the apothecary; and he is correct, for Dr. Hooper, (Medical Dictionary, sub voce,) says that symphytum is administered where the Althea cannot be obtained—its roots abounding with a viscid, glutinous juice, whose virtues are similar to the althea.

Dr. Thomson's London Dispensatory says of the althea (Marsh-mallow): The preparations of this plant, which derive their virtues from its mucus, are useful demulcents in visceral inflammations, and calculous complaints. The roots, well-boiled and bruised, are sometimes used as an emollient, suppurative cataplasm; and a decoction of the leaves forms a useful fomentation in external abrasions, and in cutaneous eruptions, accompanied with a sharp ichorous discharge.

If any of your correspondents have experimented with comfrey, they would confer a favor by communicating the results. If any are disposed to try its cultivation, the method adopted by Mr. Rich may be seen in the said Alb. Cult. It appears that he succeeded in obtaining in the proportion of 2,420 bushels to the acre.

I am, sir, resp'y

C. WARD.

For the Michigan Farmer.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR, &c.

YPSILANTI, March 9th, 1850.

WARREN ISHAM, Esq:

Dear Sir:

In your January No., in giving your list of premiums for the next State Fair, you have stated a premium for the best pen of five buck and five ewe lambs of three classes, and not the fourth. Is this a mistake, or are merino lambs to be left out, altogether? I think they ought not to be, any more than Saxons, Lecesters, or Southdowns. Those that made up the list do not appear to be very particular about blood, not so much so as some of our breeders are.

Now, Mr. Editor, we calculate to be on hand at the next State Fair, if we live; and wish a general turn-out of the farmers, for the purpose of comparing stock of different kinds, and see who has the best—that we may improve in that and other branches of farming.† As to sheep, we shall do our best, and wish you would right up that premium on lambs, and make it stand fair all around.

A word on the sheep that are brought from the east for sale here, and I have done. Those who wish to buy, would do well to buy of none but the

breeders, or their agents; for it is a fact that a good many sheep have been sold as coming from some celebrated flock, when in fact the owner of such flock never saw them. They are grade sheep, brought out by young men, to sell. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Yours, &c.

G. W. GALE.

N.B. You shall hear from me again, at shearing time.†

G.W. G.

* A mistake, truly. The following premiums were unfortunately omitted in our printed list, viz:

Best pen of 5 buck merino lambs,	\$5.00
2d do do do do do	3.00
Best pen of five ewe lambs,	5.00
2d do do do do do	3.00

† That is the right spirit—may it go like wild-fire through the State.—Ed.

‡ Hope you will keep your word, for, judging from the very fine samples of wool which accompanied this communication, you will have something worth communicating. But why wait till shearing time? Have you nothing to say about sheep, which may as well be said before shearing time as afterward?—Ed.

For the Michigan Farmer.

ABOUT POULTRY.

MR. EDITOR:

I have frequently proposed to write you, although I never had any definite idea of what I should say. I will begin by scolding you gently, for having forgotten that such a place as A— exists. We have "notes by the way," east, west, north and south of us; and although we have some good farmers, and a fine county, we are passed by. But never mind that now, for I have no doubt you will make amends in future.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not a farmer, although, from the first, a subscriber to your valuable paper. I remember, however, with satisfaction, the time when I held the plow and plied the hoe, and I look forward with pleasing anticipations to the time when I may have a snug farm of my own, cultivated on scientific principles, with fine stock, choice fruits, etc. This is, perhaps, no better than dreaming, and I will dismiss the subject.

I have something to say about poultry—a subject too much neglected altogether. Every villager, and half the inhabitants of cities, might, if they would, provide themselves with a constant supply of fresh eggs, at a small expense. I com-

menced two years ago with fifteen fowls, mostly of the Polish breed. I put up a coop 8 by 12 feet, at an expense of about two dollars. In this I confined my fowls from early spring till late in the fall, feeding them on the bits and crumbs from the table, sour milk, a little oats, etc. I kept them supplied with water and lime, and their produce of eggs was more than double my expectations. I regret that I kept no account of the number of eggs, but intend doing so in future.—The cost is trifling compared with the gain. Besides, it is no small thing to have plenty of eggs on hand that you *know* are fresh. The eggs of fowls fed as mine are, have a flavor far superior to those of hens running at large on farms. In fact it seems almost like a different substance, and my experience in keeping fowls has nearly spoilt me for eating such eggs as are brought to market. I would recommend all villagers to get rid of their pigs, if they keep any, and to give their sour milk, remnants from the table, &c. to fowls instead. It will yield a better profit three times over. But fowls, in villages, ought to be shut up. They not only do better, but it saves our own and our neighbors' gardens.

Last spring I commenced keeping turkeys. I had two hens, which in the early spring wandered off to find company. About the first of April I brought them home and shut them up, and they commenced laying. After laying a litter of 17 or 18 eggs, they set; one, in due time, produced a fine brood, but the nest of the other was disturbed, and she made a failure. I kept her shut up by herself, feeding her as I did my other fowls, and she soon commenced laying again and continued until she had produced fifty-seven eggs, when I let her out, and she stopped. When the other had weaned her brood, she too (continuing shut up) commenced laying, and did not stop until cold weather, when she had laid forty-six eggs, according to count. What is singular, the first litters of eggs, of both turkeys, were speckled—the last, white, like a common hen's egg. Now I never before heard of a turkey laying more than 18 or 20 eggs to a litter; but from my experience of last season, I am half inclined to believe that by shutting them up, and treating them as we do the dung-hill fowl, turkeys may be, by degrees, at last brought into their habits of laying.

Now, Mr. Editor, having bored you with over two pages of foolscap, which has cost me half an hour's labor, I will close—promising not to trouble you often.

Yours, &c.

JOHN DOE.

Albion, Calhoun Co. March 5, 1850.

Now that "John Doe" has got his hand in, we hope to hear from him often.—Ed

WORDS "FITLY SPOKEN."

We thank the author of the following communication for the hints he has thrown out to the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Michigan, and we trust they will not be thrown away upon them. The present number of the Farmer bears ample testimony to the truth of his remarks as to their ability.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Schoolcraft, March 18, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—

For some months I have been a careful reader of your "Michigan Farmer," a member of my family being a subscriber, and it affords me pleasure in acknowledging that I have been highly gratified, and I believe instructed, with its contents. I do not think your readers will charge me with flattery, when I assert, that its editorial management exhibits intelligence and good taste, and that the correspondence of your friends, which you are kind enough to present to the public through the columns of the "Farmer," reflects an honor upon the knowledge of the farming population of Michigan. We have, undoubtedly, thousands of farmers throughout the State who, if they would employ some part of their leisure moments in the attempt to add interest to your paper, by furnishing their experience and observation in prosecuting their every day farming operations, we should have here at home the best paper devoted to agricultural pursuits in the Western Country, if not in the Union. We have many persons of intelligence in this county, who are thriving by the plow, who, if you could only induce them to devote an occasional hour in preparing an article for your paper, I have no doubt that they would present matter that would meet with your commendation, and be highly satisfactory to its readers. It may appear invidious to designate particular names of persons residing on our prairie, who in my estimation are possessed of agricultural experience and intellectual endowments that would well qualify them for this duty to their fellow men—as I consider it—but I shall make the effort to arouse them from their slumbers by presenting some of their names, such as, [Here follow the names of seven individuals, which for the present we suppress, in the hope that they will do their duty without being publicly exposed.—Ed.] have intellect and agricultural skill and taste, the benefits of which they have scarcely a moral right to withhold from the community at large. A gentleman residing within

two and a half miles of me, Mr. M. N. D. could, if he had the inclination, communicate to you a series of interesting experiments that he has been trying, in fattening hogs and cattle with the meal made from his "Vandorn corn and cob crusher."

Mr. John Parker, of this county, has derived handsome profits in raising mules, and if he would present his ideas upon this subject through your columns, it might be instrumental in introducing a new branch of business among our stock growing farmers in Michigan.

N. M. Thomas, is extensively engaged in the wool business, and has the necessary acquirements as a ready writer, to give your readers a very interesting article on the South Down, or black faced sheep. But I will not trespass on your time by extending the length of this uninteresting letter.

Truly your friend,
JACOB PORTER.

For the Michigan Farmer.

INFORMATION ASKED.

MR. EDITOR:

I do not wish to be over-troublesome, but, as I have before hinted, I was not bred a farmer, but a mechanic; and now, as I propose to do something in that line the remainder of my afternoon, I should like to have the best method of doing things, in detail. I see in the agricultural papers, something like the following:—Mr. Such-a-one raised 80, or 100, or 120 bushels of corn to the acre—and that is all we hear about it. I should like to have some of the most successful farmers give us a statement in full of the expense in raising crops of different kinds, so that we may judge for ourselves which would be most profitable. I shall do it when I get my land properly subdued. H. B.

REMARKS: We hope those who are in possession of the information asked, will impart it thro' the Farmer; not only for the special benefit of H. B. but for the common benefit of the race.—At the same time, we would direct the attention of H.B. to an article in the Feb. No. of the present volume, headed "Important to Michigan Farmers;" and also to an article in the present No. about Mr. Winchell's method of corn culture.—Ed.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We hear, through our correspondents, that the wheat crop, in most parts of the State, looks very promising. Let us hope for the best, but fear the worst. The Ohio Cultivator gives rather a discouraging account of the appearance of the crop in the middle and southern portions of that state. In the northern portion it looks better.

Educational Department.

For the Michigan Farmer.

LETTERS ON EDUCATION.—No. I.

MR. ISHAM:

Dear Sir:

One of your "Michigan Farmers" crossed my path not long since, and as I was perusing its pages, gaining instruction from the truly valuable matter it contained, I noticed that it had been improved, and that an "Educational Department" was established in it.

The subject of education is one in which I (*as every person should*.) feel deeply interested. I am aware of my inability to offer much that will be either interesting or instructive to the intelligent readers of the "Farmer," but I am anxious that the educational department shall be sustained. For that reason, as well as for the purpose of adding my mite of experience to the common stock, I trouble you with this communication.

Though young in years, I am a "kroken down" teacher. I commenced teaching before I was sixteen years old, and for a little more than ten years I have devoted all my energies to the profession. Six years of that time, I was engaged exclusively in common, or district schools. The remainder of the time was devoted to conducting higher schools. My *mental* labor was not properly counterbalanced by *physical* exercise, and the consequence was that my physical strength gave way, and now I am compelled—for the time being, if not forever—to relinquish this, to me, most interesting and pleasant vocation. I merely mention these facts that they may serve as a warning to others engaged in teaching.

The thought was brought to my mind—"when one means fails, try another." As I am not able to impart instruction in person, I still have strength enough to write occasionally; and if I cannot do as much good in that way, perhaps I may do a little, and be instrumental in waking up some to take up the pen and aid in this all-important effort, which is the main object I have in view. Though I have been but a short time in the Peninsular State, I am well satisfied that there is an abundance of talent, even among the teachers alone, not only to sustain this department, but render it highly instructive, and to give it a tone equal to any similar department in the west. Young men and Fathers in the "Educational Israel," shall I appeal to you in vain?

I—who have experienced it—am well aware

of the multifarious difficulties under which the poor school teacher has to labor. I know some of his discouragements; but, my dear brothers, though you are not always properly remunerated—though your labors are, frequently, not duly appreciated—though you may have been at great expense, of time, labor, and money, to prepare yourselves properly for the profession, and yet often see an Ignoramus preferred before you—though you may have to spend day after day, week after week, and month after month in the school room, without one encouraging visit from your employers—though all these things, and many more that might be added, may have fallen to your lot; despair not. You have the pleasing consciousness of doing good; and though Time may not reveal it, Eternity will make it known! Some one must do it. Our youth must be instructed. But the time is rapidly approaching when our profession will rise to its proper standard and to its legitimate level. Parents are beginning to wake up to the important interests of their offspring. The old idea that "any thing will do to give our children a start," is becoming obsolete. I hope soon a complete revolution may commence, that will result in the complete renovation of the incumbents of this profession, and place it on its proper footing.

Parents should be very careful who they employ to instruct their offspring, as this may have a more serious bearing on their future destiny than is generally supposed. Teachers should consider their responsible station, and be very cautious how they discharge their responsibilities. They should recollect that they, in and of themselves, are not competent to discharge their various duties unaided by Divine power. They should go to the Author of all good, and humbly ask His aid and guidance, and present their precious charge at His altar. Yet, I fear, a great many teachers are not even *MORAL* men. It is not much wonder, considering the number of profane, irreligious teachers of common schools, in many places, that vice, immorality, infidelity and atheism prevail, to such an alarming extent: that as we pass along the streets we hear the voice of blasphemy, and see the being created in the image of God, degraded beneath the brute.

The manner in which some of our common schools are conducted, is a matter of curiosity. I know no better way to describe them, than to say that they illustrate the state of the earth prior to the creation; they are "without form, and void," as regards system or order.

But I will close this article, as I design, provided my letters are deemed worthy of publication, to take a general review of the common schools in this state, etc.; and as far as I am able, to point out the defects, and some of the *CAUSES* of these defects, in schools—provided some older and better qualified person (for there are many such) does not do so soon, which I most sincerely hope will be the case.

J.H.L.S.

Calvin, Mich., March 11, 1850.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. ISHAM:—

Sir:—

I have lately become a subscriber to your paper, and seeing there was an educational department in it, I thought I would write a short piece for it which you could publish if you saw fit.

We have in this School District, a society which is known as District No. 3 Lyceum, of the township of Shelby. Our object is to improve in the art of composing, and with a little innocent amusement. We meet semi-monthly at the school house in the evening, when all the compositions that are written and presented to our officers during the fortnight previous, are read, if the officers think they are suitable to be read in public. No matter from what source they originate, and these compositions which are read by the Secretary of our society, we call our paper, the Western Star, our Secretary being Editor. Our officers are a President, Secretary, and a committee of three.—Our President now is the Director of the District, whose duty it is to keep order at our meetings. The duty of the Secretary is to keep a record of the Society's proceedings, and read all compositions presented to him for that purpose, without disclosing the author's name, unless written on his composition. The duty of the committee is to decide whether any composition shall be read in public or not. Although we live in a country place, six miles from Utica, the nearest village, this society has flourished for one year past, with unexpected success and interest. Sometimes our large school house has been literally jammed full of spectators, so much so that it was almost impossible to keep order. We have a small tin trunk, locked and placed at a house near the center of our district, with a hole cut in the center just large enough to admit a sheet of paper neatly folded. Into this any one who chooses, can put his writings, and they will not be molested until taken out by the Secretary, who has the key, and I think, sir, that there are some compositions which find their way into that trunk that would not disgrace even your valuable paper.

I am, sir, yours, with respect,

RIVAL T. PAYNE,

Secretary of Lyceum, and Editor of the Star.

SHORT SERMON FOR PARENTS.—It is said that when the mother of Washington was asked how she had formed the character of her son, she replied that she had early endeavored to teach him three things: obedience, diligence, and truth. No better advice can be given by any parent.

Teach your children to obey. Let it be the first lesson. You can hardly begin too soon. It requires constant care to keep up the habit of obedience, and especially to do it in such a way as not

to break down the strength of the child's character.

Teach your child to be diligent. The habit of being always employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of almost every virtue. Nothing can be more foolish than an idea which parents have, that it is not respectable to set their children to work. Play is a good thing; innocent recreation is an employment, and a child may learn to be diligent in that, as in other things. But let them learn early to be useful.

As to truth, it is the one essential thing. Let everything else be sacrificed rather than that.—Without it, what dependence can you place in your child? And be sure to do nothing yourself which may countenance any species of prevarication or falsehood. Yet how many parents do teach their children the first lesson of deception!

TRUE EDUCATION.

Books, books—Latin and Greek, and rubbing one's coat sleeves for about three years against a college wall, is by many thought to be all the requisites for a good education. No such thing.—Some suppose that every learned man is therefore an educated man. Not so. A man may study metaphysics till he is grey, and language till he is a walking polyglot, and if he knows nothing more he is uneducated.

That man is educated truly, who knows himself and mankind, and takes accurate common sense views of men, manners and things around him. Some very learned men are perfect block-heads; the reason is they are not educated.

By no means would we speak disparagingly of books. But the great book of human nature is one which should be the most thoroughly read.—Washington, Franklin, Sherman and many others we could name, eminent men, were not overstocked with learning, but their lives and their actions proved that they were truly and thoroughly educated. Instances of this kind may be found in all countries, and among all classes of people, men who even have never entered a College Hall, but have been a rich blessing to their country, and gone down to the narrow house with the blessing of posterity on their heads.

Learning is only the means, not the end; its value consists in giving the facilities for acquiring, in the discipline, which, when properly managed, it imparts to the mind.

Immense libraries may be read, or as is too often the case, kept for show, but if that, on which they treat, is not properly digested and reduced to practice, little good will result from them.

A critical and close observer of men and things, and one who studies to adapt himself and his powers to that for which he appears to have been designed by the God of Nature, is the truly educated man. He who underrates or overrates his abilities is alike in gross error. The great study of man should be to know himself, and to make himself the most useful to his fellow-men.

Ladies' Department.

For the Michigan Farmer.
WEAR A SMILE.

Ladies, hear you this voice,
Saying "wear a smile?"—
And say, can you rejoice
And frown the while?
Or can you happy be,
Whilst friends around,
Or any you may see,
Shall sit and frown?

Or will not joy and bliss
Come home to you—
In your heart find a place
When smiles you view?
Or say, can you be sad
And frown the while,
And present friends be glad?—
Then wear a smile.

Smiles are the life of Youth,
The joy of Age,
The type of Love and Truth,
The title-page,
They are the index, too,
Of what you feel—
To grief they bid adieu,
And joys reveal.

They make the heart so glad
So free and light,
That sorrow hath made sad
And dark as night!—
They serve to chase away
All care, awhile,
And all is bright as day—
Then wear a smile.

'Tis mirror'd in the face
Of all around;
It rests with gentle grace
Where'er 'tis found:
Gives beauty, health, and friends
To old and young,
And to the heart descends,
Like sweetest song.

And, like a drop of dew,
Serves to revive
The plant once left to rue,
And makes it thrive.
And, as the rays of light
Our cares beguile,
It makes life's prospects bright—
Then wear a smile.

A thing of little cost,
Yet boundless worth,
Restoring peace that's lost,
And calling forth
A unison of love
And pure delight,
That may be prized above
The diamond bright.

And yet this pleasant smile,
So oft refused,
Might every care beguile,
If not abused:
It gives the joy to wealth,
It sweetens toil,
And to the sick gives health—
Then wear a smile!

AMANDA.

For the Michigan Farmer.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT—AMANDA, &c.

W. ISHAM, Esq:

Dear Sir:

In regard to the Ladies' Department, I am requested by a number of your fair readers in this region, to inform you that your Ladies' Department is of peculiar interest to them. One of them remarked to me that the information contained in the March No. was worth the subscription price for a year. Some of them say they will try to imitate Amanda; and to your question, "shall it be done?" they respond—"IT SHALL!"

The resolution taken by Amanda is a good one, and she shows her good sense by not complaining that things are not, or, rather, have not been, as they should, in that department; but, like a true philosopher (as she is,) she sets about the proper way to put things right, in it. I doubt not her example will be followed by many; for of one thing I am certain, that there is no lack of talent or education among the females of Michigan. To their praise I must say, that I have been over several of the western states, and my business has been such as to enable me to become acquainted, generally, with the acquirements of the females in those States; but, on an average, in point of selfish acquirements, the ladies of Michigan, in my opinion, bear off the palm.

All the young ladies need, to enable them to write for their department in your valuable sheet, is a little encouragement, a little practice, and a little more self-confidence. For their encouragement, I will tell them that my experience in teaching composition, for some five years, to a class of from 10 to 20 young ladies, and from 15 to 30 young men, proved to me that young ladies are as well capacitated to compose, and to compose correctly, as young men. If their ideas were not quite as original, they clothed them in better language. I refer them to Parker's Progressive Exercises in Composition, where they will see that some of the best models there given, were written by girls.

See here, young ladies!—don't complain if Mr. Isham does not make your department at all times interesting; for the fault is not his, but *your own*.

My confidence in your fair readers, prompts me to make a promise in their behalf—and I have no fears but they will fulfil it—which is, that they will furnish you with abundance of original matter to make your Ladies' Department as useful, instructive, and interesting, as any similar department in the West, if not in the U. S.

Girls—do you hear?

J.H.L.S.

Calvin, Mich., March, 1850.

P.S. In reply to Amanda's last question: I shall do all I can; for I know, by experience, the happiness and advantage to be derived from a connection for life with an educated female.

J. H. L. S.

For the Michigan Farmer.

WOMAN.—The government of families leads to the comfort of communities and the welfare of states. Home, the scene of purest and dearest joy, home is the empire of woman. There she plans, directs, performs, the acknowledged source of all dignity and felicity. Where female virtue is most pure, female sense is most approved, female department most correct, there is most social harmony. The early years of childhood, those most precious years of life and opening season, are confined to woman's superintendence; she, therefore, may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtues, of all the wisdom, of all the evil and crime, that enrich or impoverish the world. How careful, then, should each one be to instil into the young mind, those sentiments of virtue and excellence which would cheer and gladden the hearts of mankind, and hasten on that period when universal peace shall reign triumphant throughout the earth.

Woman should know that no beauty has any charms but those of the heart; and that a gracefulness in her manners is more engaging than that of her person; that modesty and meekness are the true and lasting ornaments. She who has these is qualified as she ought to be for the management of a family, for the education of her children, and for the affection of her husband.—These only, are the charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to our respect.

SOCIAL PARTIES.—It is seldom that the conversation in a social assembly takes a sober, rational turn. Dreary common place jokes and vapid compliments, personal detractions, &c., form the staple of conversation, all of which is attended by a never ceasing accompaniment of giggling and laughter, which is frequently too boisterous for all tastes. Such being its prominent characteristics on the female side, the picture does not improve when we examine the part borne in it by the men.

OUR FAIRS AND THE LADIES.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer, in giving an account of his successful management of a butter dairy, makes the following pertinent remarks in regard to the propriety of females taking part in our agricultural exhibitions!

The management of the dairy has, in consequence of the sickness of my wife, been wholly confided to my daughter the present year. Previously, she had no particular training for this branch of housewifery. She engaged in it with alacrity, and her own health has been benefitted by the occupation.

You will, I trust, pardon the suggestion to one holding your *official* position, that it should be made a special object of our agricultural societies to interest and awaken the attention of the female part of the community—perhaps, by associating ladies in the examination of such articles as they are best competent to judge of, and by making the exhibition of such articles a distinct department of the annual fair; or, perhaps, by offering a premium for the rearing of fowls, the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, or fruit trees, or the keeping of bees, and such like. The dairy, needlework, knitting, &c., belong of course to them.—

But I would bring them into more active employment in the open air. One of the best conducted dairy establishments in this town, where five or six cows are kept, is *wholly* taken care of by two females, a widow and her daughter. Mothers have much to do with the training of their girls to a love of, and an intelligent preparation for a farmer's life. It is from their interest in, and their skilful management of, the labors which belong chiefly to them, upon a farm, that their sons learn to love, and to practice with success, the business of farming.

I have cheerfully complied with your request, in making these suggestions, and hope that you, by embracing the facts in some communication of your own, may lead others to *do better* than I have done.

October 30, 1849.

REMARKS.—The suggestions, as to the expediency of encouraging females to come forward and take part in our exhibitions, are worthy of regard. Universally they are admitted to constitute the *better half* of society; why should they not then have an equal chance to show themselves, and the work of their hands? Is there any one whose delicacy would be offended by such a sight? Let such remain at home. It would be a pity to expose nerves so nicely tuned. Ten chances to one, that the *fastidiousness*, that would object to a female taking part in an Agricultural Exhibition, would often be found appurtenant to that class of *personages* who are said "to strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a *camel*."

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We will be greatly obliged to Postmasters who will return to this office the January number of the Michigan Farmer, which may lie dead in their respective offices, if any such there are, as we are likely to run short of that number, for new subscribers.

NOTES BY THE WAY—NO 58

BY THE EDITOR

*Extraordinary Success in Wheat-Growing—
Our words proved true.*

It is our privilege to record an instance of success in wheat-growing in Michigan, which, we are bold to say, has no parallel in the annals of the State, and which contrasts delightfully with the sad picture which the general history of Michigan wheat-husbandry presents, at the same time that it confirms the views we have repeatedly expressed. The fortunate individual to whom allusion is made above, is a resident of one of the best farming townships in Oakland Co. For the last fourteen years his wheat crop, he informed us, had averaged over thirty bushels to the acre, taking one year with another through the whole time. Some seasons his entire crop has averaged over forty bushels to the acre. The lowest average of his entire crop, in any one year, was 23½ bushels to the acre; and the highest average of any one field, was forty-eight bushels to the acre. Last year his crop averaged twenty-nine bushels per acre.

We asked him what became of his wheat the years that the insect so universally and destructively prevailed throughout the State. He said they did not injure it. And the rust, did not that destroy it? we asked. He said it did not. We asked him if his neighbors' wheat crops had not been cut off by insect and rust? He replied that they had; and furthermore remarked, that while he had been thus successful, as a general thing the farmers of the township where he resides, had scarcely realized enough from their wheat crops to pay them for the labor they had bestowed, and had hard work of it to live along from one year to another.

He has been upon the farm twenty-eight years. The land is naturally fertile, and for a few years after being first broken up, produced large crops; but toward the end of the first fourteen years, it had become pretty essentially run down, so that when he commenced his new system of farming, it did not produce more than fifteen or twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, when he had a good crop.

We will add here, that the truth of the above statement does not rest upon his testimony alone, although that, of itself, would be sufficient with those who know him. We have received substantially the same account of his extraordinary success, from more than one of his neighbors, who are men of character and standing—so that the account may be regarded as entirely reliable.

In reference to the improved system, which has, in this instance, been crowned with such triumphant results, we shall not enter into detail here, as we design, at no distant day, to search into this matter to the bottom. Suffice it to say, that the main features of it have been urged upon the readers of the Farmer again and again; and that all our readers are not rejoicing in similar results, instead of being stung with disappointment, is no fault of ours. Often have we said, that whenever our farmers should come up to the true standard, they would raise more wheat than they now do, on less than half the land, and at less than half the expense; and that the wheat crop would become a comparatively certain one. And our words are proved true. The individual in question, devotes but comparatively few acres to the wheat crop—generally not exceeding twenty-five, nor does he devote the same field to it oftener than once in three years.

As we said, we intend to probe this matter to its lowest depths, and therefore forbear to enter into detail, now.

The Cedar Crop.—Julius Eldred, Esq., of Detroit, remarked to us the other day, that upon reading our account of the great cedar swamp, in Oxford, Oakland Co., he was reminded of some facts in cedar culture, which came under his observation in the State of New York. He said the remark of Mr. Thomas, that rails of red cedar would last till they were worn out, was literally true; and they would not wear out until a new crop would have time to grow large enough to be split into rails to supply their places. He said the timber might all be cut off for rails in a cedar swamp, and the surface burnt over, and the

young cedars would come up all over it, as thick as they could stand; presenting somewhat the appearance of a field of flax but a few days old. Some of the little trees would get the advantage and shoot up, while others would dwindle and finally perish beneath the shade of their more fortunate competitors, which, in forty years, would form a forest of as large a growth as we usually find in our most luxuriant cedar swamps, and thus be ready for service before the old rails were worn out. All this he had seen in his day.

The Broom-Corn crop.—The facts we have published in relation to the culture of the broom-corn crop, have drawn upon us some inquiries for further information in regard to the certainty of a market for it, in Detroit. Accordingly we have endeavored to gain the desired information, and from all we can learn, we should think there was no doubt a market could readily be found for it. Mr. Mansfield, from whom we derived most of the information we published, remarked to us, that there were numbers in the city who always stood ready to buy it, and that he himself would do it. He said it would not always fetch a hundred dollars per ton, but that it frequently would, and that the price ranged from eighty to a hundred dollars. Nor would two acres, he added, always produce a ton, but they frequently would; and that, in general, it took from two to three acres to produce that amount.

The seed is to be taken off, in preparing it for market, and usually, he said, an acre would produce at least seventy-five bushels, and from that to a hundred. Twelve and a half cents per bushel would be a moderate price for it, and the ordinary produce of an acre (seventy-five bushels) at that price, would come to \$9.37, which would probably pay the whole expense of cultivation.

Mr. M. has purchased a farm on Rock Prairie, Wisconsin, with one hundred and sixty acres improvement, which he designs to devote to the broom-corn crop, putting in 80 acres on each alternate year. The entire outlay in cultivating and preparing it for market, he estimates at \$500, and he thinks there will be no difficulty in marketing it on the ground, (which, we think, is 80 miles from Milwaukee.) at 80 dollars per ton. Let us see:—eighty acres, allowing two and a half acres to the ton, would produce 32 tons, which, at 80 dollars per ton, would come to \$2,560. The seed, at 75 bushels to the acre, and twelve and a half cents per bushel, would come to \$760, which, added to the above, would make \$3,320; from

which, if we deduct \$500 for expenses, there will be left, for nett profit, \$2,820—a snug little sum, truly. There would be the use of the land, but that would be a mere drop in the bucket.

Mr. M. remarked, that no land in the world was better adapted to broom corn than our prairies, and much of our burr-oak opening and timbered land—even the Genesee Flats were not better adapted to its culture.

The Hop crop.—Mr. Paschall Mason, of Superior, Wash. Co., is engaged, to some extent, in hop growing; and although he has not gone far enough to make his experience available to any considerable extent, for the benefit of others, yet we gathered from him enough to show that hop culture may be made profitable, although we do not think it is to be compared to the broom-corn crop, in point of profit. One man can tend about three acres, after the poles are procured and some aid furnished him in setting them. An acre will produce about 1400 lbs of hops, which, at 14 cents per pound, would come to \$196.00. The labor involved in getting and setting the poles, training the vines, and, after harvest, gathering and stacking the poles, must be very considerable, over and above the ordinary expenses of cultivation and harvesting.

"THE WESTERN FARMER."

As a matter of courtesy, we noticed, a few months since, the appearance of a new agricultural journal in this city, under the above title; and now, from respect to its memory, we feel equally called upon to notice its decease, which took place some time in February, after lingering about three months in this world of trouble and sorrow.

This is the second attempt which has been made within a few months, to get up another agricultural paper in Michigan; (the first having been made at Adrian,) and although most desperate efforts were made to secure success, both attempts resulted in an entire failure. The success of the Michigan Farmer, and the spirit of agricultural improvement it has been the means of awakening throughout the State, seem to have turned the heads of some people, and made them fancy that it would be a mighty pretty thing to get up another agricultural paper, and swim along with the tide which has thus been set a-going. But they have learned, to their cost, that it is not so pretty a thing, after all. Nothing is more manifest, than that more than one agricultural paper

cannot be sustained in Michigan, for many years to come; and we can scarcely conceive that any one would be so fool-hardy as to attempt such a thing, except with the hope of being able to upset the Michigan Farmer. But so far from being upset, we have received more than four times as many new subscribers since these attempts have been made, as we ever did before, in the same time; and our prospects were never as good as they are now.

Should any others desire to embark in a similar enterprise, there is an open field before them, and if they choose to enter it, we tender them the assurances of our good will, and all the sympathy and aid which their trying circumstances seem to require at our hands.

REVOLUTION IN MICHIGAN.

It is going forward, and if our friends will rally around and sustain us in the fearful struggle, we will pledge them a triumph, and that at no distant day. And it will be a glorious triumph to achieve a revolution in the Agriculture of our State, which shall double its annual products. But all this we pledge ourselves to bring about *in less than three years*, if we are adequately sustained. But to this end we must have facts, and efforts must be made to send the Farmer into every dark corner of the commonwealth. Shall it be done? Let those who are faithless read the first portion of our "Notes by the Way," in the present number, and see what has been done in a single instance. Shall we have a rally?

Preparations for County Fairs.—The Calhoun and Lenawee Co. Agricultural Societies are out with premium lists for their next Fairs, greatly increased in amount over their respective lists of last year—doubled, we believe, or more.

We observe one thing in the Calhoun list, which is worthy the imitation of the State Society, viz: a premium of thirty dollars for the best agricultural essay. The highest premium offered by the latter, for any such thing as that, is fifteen dollars. In this new country, where there is so much to be done, it will be difficult to enlist the best energies of the best talent of the State, by so small a consideration. The N.Y. society offers premiums of \$300 each for such essays. We would respectfully suggest whether it would not be better to offer fewer, and correspondingly more liberal, premiums in this department—or, at any rate, more liberal ones.

To Correspondents.—Communications from the following persons, have been received and will appear in our May number, viz:

Charles Betts, Richard Dawson, Hiram Brown, E. Rood, S. Newberry, W. S. Crafts, A. Parkhurst, F. Danforth, A. G. Eastman, S. Barstow, A. B. Hollynbeck, Henry Tripp, R. T. Payne, Dr. M. Freeman, and A. Y. Moore.

Meantime, we want a great many more sent in immediately, before the cares, labors, and vexations of the busy season come thronging around you.—Shall we have them?

Arcadia Nursery.—We have received a catalogue of fruit and ornamental Trees, cultivated in the nursery of A. T. Prouty, Esq., of Kalamazoo. It embraces a choice selection of the most valued varieties of all the different kinds of fruit adapted to the climate—also a very tasteful assortment of shrubbery. We have, on a former occasion, visited Mr. P's nursery, and can bear testimony to the thriftiness and healthful condition of his trees. Our friends in the western part of the State would do well to patronize him.

MACOMB CO. AWAK.—The friends of agricultural improvement in Macomb Co., at an adjourned meeting at Romeo, in the month of Feb. organized a County Agricultural Society, based upon a liberal and enlightened constitution, with Payne K. Leach, for president, and J. O. Ferris, for Secretary. A resolution was passed, recommending the Michigan Farmer to the farmers of Macomb County, as a paper thoroughly devoted to their interests, and worthy of their patronage.

We have had the proceedings of the meeting two or three times before us in the Macomb papers, and intended copying portions of them, but they have as often mysteriously disappeared, and the above meager notice, copied from our recollection, is all that we can give.

SEEDS FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.—We have received through the Post Office, a number of papers of choice seeds, mostly garden seeds, from the Patent Office, at Washington, for gratuitous distribution, as we suppose, although no instructions came along with them—mostly collected from foreign countries. They will be distributed, upon application, in minute quantities.

Our friend, Gen. Schwartz, has been re-appointed Adjutant General of the Militia of the Commonwealth, by the Legislature.

We are indebted to Messrs. Cass, Buel Campbell, Gott, Bissell, and others, for Congressional speeches, and to Senator Dort, for Legislative documents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALLEN ON THE GRAPE. *A practical Treatise on the culture and treatment of the Grape Vine, embracing its history, with directions for its treatment in the United States of America, in the open air and under glass structures, with and without artificial heat:* By J. Fiske Allen; published by Francis Putnam, Salem, Mass., 1848. 247 pages, price 75 cts.

This is the most recent, and undoubtedly the most complete treatise on the culture of the grape vine ever published in this country. Every gardener, and indeed, every farmer, and every householder, though his possessions be confined to a few square feet, should possess himself of this work. It is amazing that so little attention is given to the cultivation of this most delicious of all fruits, especially when so little care and outlay are required in its production. And besides, what can be more ornamental, as shrubbery, than the grape vine, stretching itself away and luxuriating in its almost interminable rambles and rich foliage, and laden with tempting clusters?

Buy this book and read it, and our word for it, you will no longer deny yourselves so great a luxury.

DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE. *Elements of Drawing and Perspective, embracing exercises for the slate and black-board; by John Clark—author of the works comprising "Chambers' Educational Course," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y., edited by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D., 1849.*

This work embraces a complete system of Drawing and Perspective, with a great number of plates to exercise the imitative powers of the pupil, in the different stages of his course, from the first rude figure to the most finished touches of the pencil, together with diagrams, &c., to illustrate the science. It is a standard work upon the subject, and generally regarded, we believe, as the best that has appeared. Those wishing to perfect themselves in this highly useful, as well as ornamental art, would do well to avail themselves of the instructions of this volume. For sale at the bookstore of F. P. Markham & Brother, Detroit.

REPORT ON POULTRY. *Report of the Committee of Supervision of the first exhibition of Domestic Poultry, held at the Public Garden, Boston, Nov. 15th & 16th, 1849.*

This is one of the most tastily got up pamphlets we have ever seen, containing most splendid engravings of eighteen different breeds of the dung-hill fowl, mostly or wholly of foreign extraction, and also an engraving of the Bremen geese. This elegant little work of 42 pages, contains a vast amount of information, and we thank the committee for the copy they have sent us.

THE HESPERIAN.—This in the name of a new literary periodical recently commenced in this city, by John N. Ingersol and H. Barnes. It is got up in a style not often surpassed anywhere, and its pages are diversified with the choicest beauties of literature and taste, abounding at the same time with good wholesome instruction—forty-eight pages, monthly, at two dollars a year.

For the Michigan Farmer.

CASSOPOLIS, Cass Co., Mich., }
March 11th, 1850. }

MR. W. ISHAM:

Although this thing of writing for "the papers" is a new business to me, I venture to send you a communication, intended for the "Educational Department" of your excellent Farmer. I have been a long time engaged in teaching, but my health is such that I am obliged to quit it.

I thought if I could write for the paper and succeed in it, it would afford me amusement, and perhaps be some benefit to others. From the deserved reputation of your "Farmer," I chose to write for it; and if you deem my articles worthy to take a place in its columns, should health permit, and you wish it, I will endeavor to furnish you with one each month, for a while.

What is the rule in regard to postage—is it my place to pay it on communications?

Wishing you all the success your indefatigable labors merit, I subscribe myself

Truly yours, &c.

J. H. L. SCOTT.

☞ We bid Mr. S. welcome to our columns, and tender him our thanks into the bargain. To him, and to all others who may favor us with communications, we would say, that they need pay no postage.—Ed.

BACK VOLUMES.—As a good deal of inquiry has been made of late for the two last volumes of the Michigan Farmer, we would say, that, in a very few days, we shall be able to furnish them bound in a form suitable for family and township libraries, at only a small advance on the original subscription price—also bound in pamphlet form at a cheaper rate. The sixth volume contains the celebrated essay of Alonzo Fish, of Herkimer county, N. Y., on cheese making, which has done so much to advance the cheese-making interest in the State of New York.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:

I have found amongst the papers of a deceased ancestor, the accompanying letter, written by a relative—also some years deceased—upon the profits and tendencies of agricultural pursuits. The writer of the letter was, for some years prior to the date of this epistle, eminently successful in commercial business; but subsequently, for the benefit of his health and the gratification of his tastes, devoted himself to agriculture, in which he was also very successful. His principal pecuniary profits were, however, according to my recollection, derived from sheep, of which he always kept a large flock of the best. This letter seems to have been directed to the editor of some agricultural journal then flourishing, and was deemed worthy of being printed in a separate form for circulation. If you think it of any use to yourself or your readers, it is at your disposal.

W.

Detroit, Feb. 22d, 1850.

THE RELATIVE PLEASURES AND PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Mechanics, and Manufactures:

SIR—I have received your letter of the 15th of March, and regret that neither my experience nor ability is adequate to do justice to the various topics you have intimated relating to the subject of agriculture.

Since you have paid me the compliment to consult my opinions, I will endeavor briefly to state them, in a manner which will substantially constitute a reply to your several inquiries.

In reply to the question, whether "capital may be profitably invested in cultivated land," I confidently answer IT CAN; and I am of opinion that in no other way can a moderate fortune be so profitably employed. In adopting this conclusion I am supposing the objects to be safety, productiveness, comfortable life, pleasant occupation, the education of children, and the transmission of property to descendants.

It may on a superficial view appear paradoxical, that the cultivation of land can compete in profits with the adventures in commerce, or the operations of machinery. It is the greater uniformity in the products of land, contrasted with the ever fluctuating character of commerce and manufactures, which establishes the point in question. If it be true, as is asserted, that in our own country every twenty-five years witness the insolvency of the whole aggregate trading community, what does it not argue in favor of a pursuit in which a man need never fail?

The habits of expense engendered by commerce, constitute a heavy annual levy upon the income of the prosperous merchant. Those habits are too likely to survive the prosperity which fostered them, than which a more deplorable condition cannot well be imagined. But he who resides on a landed estate, and practices assiduity, and evinces the intelligence of the merchant, the manufacturer, or professional man, may sustain himself during periods of depression, without a diminution of capital at any rate. His habits are frugal, which is equivalent to wealth; his daily occupation is a lesson of economy, a term seldom addressed and never palatable to American ears, a virtue as far removed from meanness as it is from prodigality, the more general practice of which could not fail to give greater stability to private and public prosperity.

The trading classes usually incur debts beyond the capital possessed by them; and frequently credit alone is the expedient relied upon. The farmer of even small possession need incur no debts; this difference is vital, and gives to the land proprietor a guarantee of success and certainty, which other classes cannot possess. My object in the preceding remarks is to inculcate the idea that to those who are in circumstances to elect their mode of life, agricultural pursuits are the most eligible. But in order to succeed in husbandry in the condition of things existing among us, the proprietor must vigilantly conduct his own affairs; he may hire men to labor, but he cannot so readily hire them to THINK. A man with us, who has a respectable capacity, will become a small proprietor rather than a hireling.—Agriculture is not an amusement more than the law or commerce are such; and what lawyer or merchant could dream of success while leading a life of idleness or pleasure?

Agriculture is not incompatible with mental cultivation; it is favorable to virtue, as the farmer knows nothing of the strifes and rivalries which grow out of competition in other pursuits, and which lead men to look with an evil eye upon the prosperity or skill of a neighbor. The country resident escapes many of the time-destroying frivolities of the town, and, on the other hand, has fewer of the social advantages which conduce to refinement. These things may be offset to the freedom and healthfulness of rural existence, where man draws less of his satisfaction from others, and more from himself and the works of God, divested of the conventional rules which constitute an artificial existence.

There is one part of your letter which I deem it important to notice, the most practical part, and relates to the articles of culture which an agriculturist should select as his own, among the many.

* * * * *

In determining the objects of culture to which a person attempting farming should select as primary, the circumstances of soil, position, and the price of land, should govern. In western New

York, wheat is the great staple, for the reason that much of the soil of that region is well adapted to its production. The Hudson river counties, on the contrary, seem by the variety of soil to be favorable to the dairy, wool-growing, and stock generally, as also the growth of all the grains produced in a northern latitude.

What is denominated *convertible husbandry*, or rotation of crops, is the improved feature in modern husbandry, as it conduces to the constant improvement of land; and while it diminishes labor it increases products. Neither grazing or cropping, exclusively, can be deemed judicious, as both when combined are admirably calculated to aid each other, the former supplying manures to give a profitable effect to the operations of the plow; and besides the regular employment given to laborers at all seasons, by uniting the different parts into one system, is an advantage which every economist will appreciate.

In conclusion, I would decidedly discourage amateur farming, as it usually is brief in its history and disastrous in its results. But to such as seek rational employment where a comparative independence may be enjoyed, I would recommend agriculture.

If I may be allowed to speak of my individual undertakings, I would say that in the investment of a large sum in the course of a few years, in lands, improvements, and animals, commenced in inexperience, and misdirected by ignorance, my anticipations of profit have not been disappointed. The nature and magnitude of the trust has tied my attention to its accomplishment, and I have the satisfaction of finding my income yearly increasing and my expenditures diminishing.

I am, Sir, yours &c.

HENRY W. DELAVAN.

Ballston, May 1, 1834.

For the Michigan Farmer.

THE DIFFERENT GRADES OF SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR:

The Paular merino, of all others within my knowledge, are the most profitable sheep. Two Paulars will produce more real profit than three Saxon, and more than four of the common-wooled sheep. Very few of the Paular bucks produce less than eight, and many of them ten pounds at a clip.

The Saxon, very few of them, will yield over five lbs. and many of them not over three lbs.; whereas whole flocks of Paulars will produce five lbs. on an average.

Let any man take a buck which costs ten dollars, and put him with forty ewes; with proper attention he can raise forty lambs, and the difference between the amount of their wool the first clip, and that of the same number of common lambs, will more than pay for the buck. F.H.

MEMORIAL FOR A STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN MICHIGAN.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, respectfully asks your attention to the subject of establishing an Agricultural College in this state; which was briefly alluded to in a late memorial from the Committee to your honorable body, and upon which we now beg leave to present the following considerations:

Having established, successfully, a State Agricultural Society, with its annual fairs, it is hoped, with its central office, museum, and library, a great step has been accomplished toward the perfecting of our agricultural system. Still, all this must be looked upon only as a beginning, as means for increasing the interest in, and opening the way to the further improvement, of which the subject is susceptible. The next most important step in this process, is the founding of a State Agricultural College and Model Farm.—That we may not be thought to be running too rashly into new measures, permit us to lay before you our views of the character and operations of such an institution, its importance to our State, and the means for sustaining it.

The day has forever gone by when an enlightened liberal education was deemed useless for a farmer. Agriculture has risen into a science, as well as a laborious art; a science, too, the most comprehensive of all others, and which demands not alone strong hands and bodily labor, but active, vigorous, cultivated intellect. Men of such proportions are fast coming to the rescue, and from their accession agriculture dates its rapid start in improvement, its emergence from established errors, and its largest development of all the elements of success. It is beyond question that the most successful agriculturists of our country are men who, educated to other pursuits, have adopted agriculture from an appreciation of its true character, and a knowledge of its true principles. Had they been, *after the old manner*, "bred to the plow," they might have toiled thro' life with minds little elevated above the clods they turned, and lived and died like the plants that stagnate in their own fields.

We do not underrate the value of those daily details of the farmer's occupation, which require nothing beyond the most simple intellect, aided by strength and skill, but we do say that the science of learned minds alone has raised agriculture from a merely menial employment to its present

rank; and we say farther, that science is destined to raise it as far beyond its present condition as it now is beyond that of the ages when agriculture was the employment of the serf.

The truth of this position could be easily demonstrated by reference to the character and origin of the improvements which have taken place in agriculture. What is the modern plow, but an implement formed on the most perfect principles of mathematical science? Let him who doubts, or desires to be convinced, compare its best samples, and the work they perform, with the implements in use among rude nations; as simple, cumbersome and inefficient as its owners are ignorant, degraded and poor. Look at the many instances of the most barren and seemingly worthless spots—a sand-hill or a swamp—converted into the most fertile and profitable farms, all by the application of improved scientific principles, the under-drain, the sub-soil plow, and changes in the chemical and geological character of the soil, by application or conversion of the necessary constituents.

It will be apparent from even these instances, that the mental culture necessary to the perfecting of agricultural improvement, is not merely an acquaintance with the ordinary routine of the farmer's business, nor is it a love for, and willingness to apply experimental or novel methods; it is rather a knowledge of those fundamental laws of science, upon which every improvement is based, whether it be the result of study or accident. This kind of education not only stores the mind with knowledge, but renders it observant and inquiring, capable of judging as well as applying, and of drawing conclusions for itself.—This is the truly real and most important advantage of a liberal education, and is the basis, if not of all success, at least of all progress. No matter what be a man's business, the more varied his education the better, as he thus enlarges the sphere of his mind, and multiplies the sources upon which he can draw through life, both for profit and enjoyment. But above all, an education which shall include the natural sciences is especially important to the farmer, as, in addition to their other applications, they are the foundation of agriculture.

Considered as an ART, the agriculturist has much to learn in his occupation which requires close practical study. There is a bad way, as well as a good and best way, of performing such common operations as plowing, planting, harvesting, the disposition of fields, rotation of crops, fencing, the management of cattle, and numerous other practices necessary or useful to husbandry. The professional man and merchant have their colleges, their schools, their lecture rooms, their exchange, where each may instruct himself both in the necessary fundamental knowledge and in the best methods of its application. There is, besides, at these resorts, a contest of mind with mind, which sharpens the judgment and arouses all the faculties. But the "breeding" of the far-

mer seldom admits him to any such advantages. He practices what he has learned from those in whose companionship he may happen to be placed. Thus he becomes fixed and obstinate in early habits. He has little opportunity, and less inclination to adopt the ways of others.

Shall these advantages pertain to professions of secondary importance, and the farmer—the one upon whose prosperity all others are dependent—be left with none, or with such only as chance affords?

Having remarked generally upon the advantages of learning to the farmer, let us reflect a moment on the importance to our state of a class of men thus highly educated, and devoting themselves to its most important field of labor and usefulness. Would it not elevate our state in the respect and honor of the world? Would it not raise the standard of education in all classes and pursuits? Would it not lean to the better improvement and resuscitation of our soils, and the making profitable of those now useless, and thus augment wonderfully our sources of wealth? Would it not add to the dignity of the farmer's occupation, and give him a deservedly larger share of influence in our legislative halls and our public councils and concerns? We merely suggest these questions, leaving them to be answered by every reflecting mind.

It seems then, to us, only necessary to inquire what would be character and scope of an institution which should be attended with such important results, and whether such an institution is practicable, in the present condition of our state.

In this examination, the first and most important consideration is, that the institution would be a LABOR SCHOOL, in which the actual work performed by the pupils would be passed to their credit, in the account for their instruction. Thus the expenses would be greatly diminished, if not altogether paid. The very act of labor would be a practical application of the precepts taught, and the poor would enjoy equal advantages with the rich.

The institution should be attached to, or form a branch of, the State University, as is contemplated by the charter of that institution, and having the benefit of lectures from the professors, and such other sources as may be expedient, resident professors, with expensive salaries would not be necessary.

There should belong to the institution a FARM, of sufficient capacity to embrace a variety of soil and surface, upon which all the operations of agriculture, connected with tillage, the culture of all the useful grains, grasses and roots, the raising of stock, etc. could be conducted to the best advantage, and where the operations of draining, and the treatment of different soils, could be thoroughly exhibited—in fact, a farm which, under the superintendence of practical and scientific masters, should become a MODEL for the farms of our state.

There should also be attached a Botanical Gar-

den, to be under the charge of the Professor of Botany of the University, in which should be cultivated specimens of the trees, shrubs and plants indigenous to our state, as well as all plants and weeds a knowledge of the properties and habits of which is useful to the farmer.

The studies taught at this college, should be of an eminently practical kind. Besides agriculture in its details, mathematics and the keeping of accounts, mechanics, natural philosophy and the natural sciences, with their applications to agriculture. With these could be profitably associated anatomy, so far as connected with the structure and diseases of animals, and the study of insects and their habits, and, to some extent, engineering, architecture, and landscape gardening. Nor should the claims of literature and the fine arts be wholly neglected, as tending to polish the mind and manners, refine the taste, and add greater lustre and dignity to life. In fine, those branches of education which will tend to render agriculture not only a useful, but a learned and liberal profession, and its cultivators not the "bone and sinew" merely, but the ornaments of society.

One prominent advantage possessed by the pupil in such an institution should not be overlooked, in the judicious combination of labor and study; resulting in confirmed health, and thence increased mental as well as bodily vigor.

But the importance of the plan proposed will weigh little, unless it shall be proved to be *practicable*. The only obstacle that can be reasonably supposed to exist, is the expense of founding and conducting such an establishment. In the communities of the old world, this obstacle, serious as it is under their circumstances, has been overcome, and with triumphant results. Probably no community in the world possesses greater facilities for the experiment, if it be deemed such, than ours. On the plan suggested, no large endowment is necessary. The connection with the University would furnish a large part of the means for instruction, at comparatively little cost to the institution.

No where, in a settled community, is land so cheap, at the present moment, as in this state.—No state is more amply provided with landed and other means for the promotion of education. May not a part of this fund be as legitimately applied to this object as to other plans of educational improvement?

Shall it be said that other collegiate institutions, seminaries and academies find ample support and an agricultural college fails to do so? Shall farmers—the most numerous, and, collectively, far the most wealthy portion of our citizens—be incompetent to provide for their sons the means necessary to educate them into a position which shall do honor to their fathers, and make themselves and their occupation more respected and useful, while all other professions have their peculiar institutions, and claim the palm of merit for superior learning? We will not believe that

this idea can be admitted by an intelligent farmer in the state.

That diminished expense, as well as increased importance and efficiency would result to an institution of the plan and character described, by being under state patronage and encouragement, appears to us evident.

We cannot conclude this plea without a single reflection upon the motive to mental advancement which the American farmer possesses, besides those common to all classes in this favored land, over the tillers of the soil in other countries. In foreign lands, not only is the poor man almost shut out from acquiring the bare rudiments of education, but, in a majority of cases, he cultivates the land of another, and the profits of his life of toil go to augment the wealth of some titled landlord, whose interest it is to keep him ignorant. Perhaps, in his situation "ignorance is bliss." Here, on the contrary, labor is sure of its reward, and a few years of industry makes the poor but prudent laborer the proprietor of the soil he cultivates. He rises to the dignity of a free-holder. Of that reward, of that honorable rank, no potentate of this earth can deprive him. How high his privilege!—how honorable his position! Add to it, then, the means of early acquiring those stores of knowledge which, if rightly used, will fit him to hold a place among men of all classes and professions, equal to the wisest and worthiest, and his situation is the most enviable on earth. The realms both of nature and art furnish his patent of true nobility.

If these views be correct, this great end can be attained by means of an agricultural college, and with much less expenditure than usually attends the establishment of institutions of learning. It will place our great leading interest upon a proper corresponding basis, and add another to the prominent advantages which have given Michigan so high a rank in the confederacy, and which she holds out, with pride, as inducements to a residence upon her beautiful peninsula.

BELA HUBBARD,
For Committee.

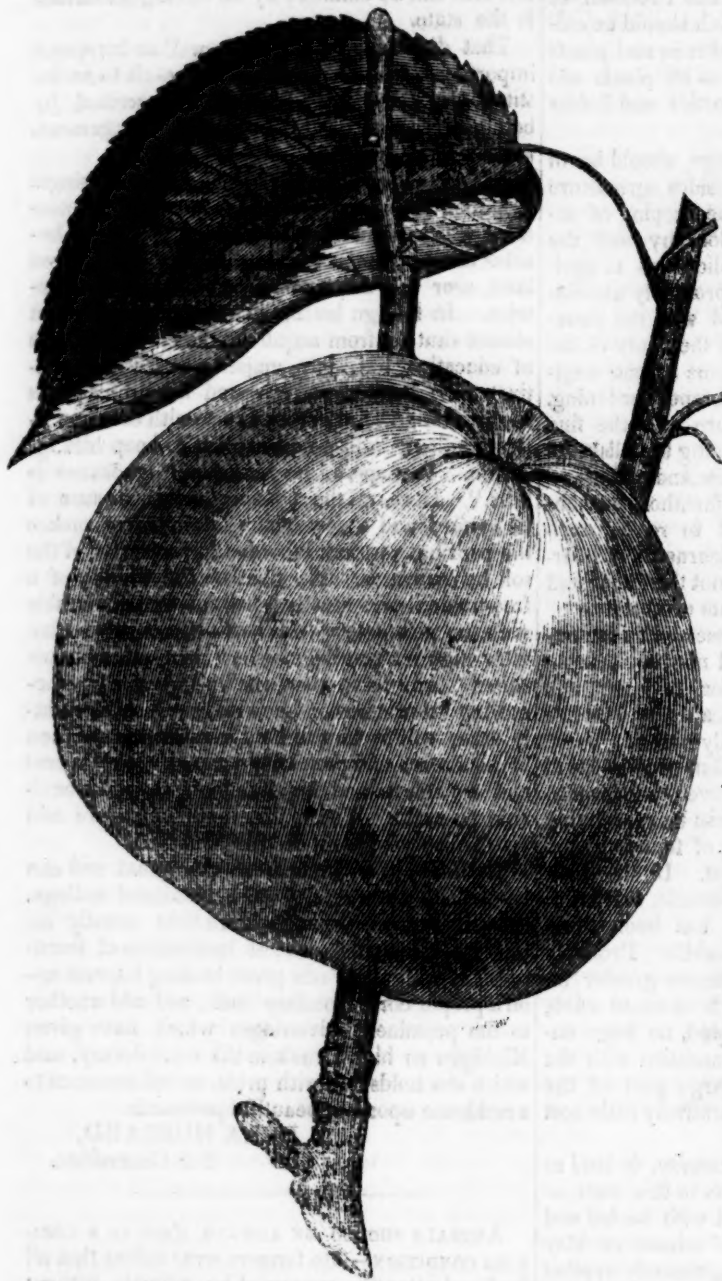
ANIMALS SHOULD BE ALWAYS KEPT IN A THRIVING CONDITION.—Do farmers ever reflect that all food and attention consumed by animals, without a corresponding improvement, is so much money thrown away? Every day in the life of a brute should be a day of progression towards maturity, either of working capacity or the shambles.—Curtail your stock, sell or even give them away, till you have reduced the number within your ability to *full-feeding*. A prime milking cow, amply fed, housed and cleanly kept, will produce as much milk through the season (winter and summer) as four or half a dozen miserable brutes half fed; yet the last will consume two or three times the amount of food and attention appropriated by the other.

Horticultural.

CHARACTERS:

FORM, round, rather tapering towards the calyx.—**CALYX**, closed, depression rather deep and narrow, and surrounded by slight protuberances.—**STEM**, about three-fourths of an inch long, slender, in a moderately deep depression.—**COLOR**, dull crimson; dark on the sunny side, with shades of yellow and orange; streaks of russet near the stem, with a few russet spots.—**SKIN**, smooth.—**FLESH**, yellowish white, crisp, tender.—**FLAVOR**, high, of a rich saccharine and subacid mixture.—**MATURITY AND USE**, from November to January; keeps well until June; fine for dessert and cooking.—**SIZE**, diameter from calyx to stem, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter across, 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.—**WOOD**, of second year, brown with a slight redish tinge; spotted; surface rather silvery grey.—**LEAF**, thick, broadly flat ovate, abruptly acuminate, biserrate, serratures numerous, stipules moderate size, linear.—**BUD AND BLOSSOM**.—*Transactions of Mass. Horticultural Society.*

We are indebted to Messrs. Hubbard & Davis, of the Detroit and Oakland Horticultural Gardens, for the accompanying splendid cut of the Baldwin Apple.—**ED.**



Correspondence of the Farmer.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. HOLMES.

SALEM, Mass., March 7th, 1850.

MR. ISHAM—

Dear Sir:

A few days since, I wrote you that I attended an Agricultural meeting in Boston, on the evening of the 5th, and that I intended to visit some of the green-houses in the vicinity of Boston.

On Wednesday morning, the 6th inst., I wend-


ed my way to the extensive nursery of the Messrs. Hovey, situated in Cambridge, about two miles from Boston. After passing through a portion of the nursery, I entered the conservatory, where the abundance of rare plants, beautifully arranged, in full flower, was to me a rich treat. I remained in this building, admiring the profusion of camelias, of almost every shade, acacias, etc., until admonished by the gardener that if I remained too long in one building—as I had an en-

gement elsewhere, at two o'clock—time would not permit me to pass through and examine the plants in the other houses, as it was his wish I should do before leaving the premises. I passed from the conservatory into the propagating house. Here every thing was well arranged and in good order—the plants healthy, and making good growths. From this building I passed into another, filled with geraniums, roses, &c. The last of these beautiful and extensive buildings that I had the pleasure of passing through, was one that was erected last summer, measuring about thirty-five by one hundred feet, span roof. It is heat by two coal furnaces, and is filled with fine specimens of rare and choice plants. It is useless for me to describe the charms of this paradise; suffice it to say, that the sale of boquets at this establishment is seldom less than twenty, and sometimes reaches forty dollars per day—yet many flowers are left to fall to the ground.

This afternoon—the 7th—in company with a brother who resides in Cambridge, I took a drive to the beautiful and costly residence of J.P. Cushing, Esq. situated in Watertown. The grounds are extensive, and beautifully laid out, displaying much horticultural taste and skill. In passing through the long range of green-houses, I noticed many beautiful camellias, geraniums, acacias, roses, abutilons, etc. In one portion of this range of buildings, the roof was covered with running roses, in full blossom. The effect was pleasing, but I thought it must prove detrimental to the plants below.

From Mr. Cushing's residence we passed around Mount Auburn, to the residence of Col. Winchester. The house is a noble and costly edifice, beautifully located on a bend of Charles River. The grounds are now being laid out and decorated, under the direction of an experienced and skillful gardener. From this place we returned to the cottage of my brother, in Cambridge, thence by omnibus two miles, to Boston, and by rail-road thirteen miles, through Lynn, to Salem, and took tea with my father and mother; then commenced writing this epistle, which you can read at your leisure.

Respectfully yours,
J. C. HOLMES.

 We are glad to introduce to our readers the authors of the two following communications: we shall take the liberty to enrol their names on the list of our permanent contributors. They are both veterans in the cause. We hope all our horticultural friends throughout the state will contribute each his share to this Department.

For the Michigan Farmer.

PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

MR. EDITOR:

As the time is near at hand for planting fruit trees, a word to the inexperienced may not be amiss. Dig the holes of a size not less than three feet square, and two feet deep, and prepare a soil with one quarter well rotted barn-yard manure, mixed and pulverised with the surface soil; then fill the hole up to eight or ten inches, as the size of the tree and shape of the roots may require, and place the earth the highest in the centre of the hole, say two inches; tread down lightly, cut off the ends of all the roots that are injured by removing, place the tree in the hole, spread the roots in a natural position, put in some of the pulverized soil, and work it tight about the roots with your fingers, tread down lightly, and fill up the hole with soil as above, and lean the tree a little toward the course that the hardest winds blow from.

And now for the management of the trees:—In planting out a tree, never trim it unless there is more top than the roots will support; if there is, take off some of the top at the time of planting. The plan of cutting off all the top, as some do, is, in my opinion, erroneous, and should be abandoned. I should advise planting an orchard with some crop that needs hoeing; potatoes would be preferable the first year, and the ground should be manured all over as often as once in two years; keep it under the plough for ten years at least; prune the fore part of April, or the fore part of July, and my word for it, you will have more fruit, and of better quality, by one hundred per cent, than the person who sets his trees like setting a post in the ground, with the roots doubled up into as small a compass as he can get them, and for fear the tree will get too much nourishment, seeds down his orchard with clover, and, perhaps, winters his cattle a part of the time on his trees, and then wonders why they don't grow! It must be that he thinks that the trees were good for nothing, and he has been imposed upon. He might as well wonder why a pig won't grow, shut up and fed once a week, as to wonder why trees will not flourish with such management.

Another set of persons throw all the manure tight around the tree, not thinking that the greatest nourishment a tree gets, is at the ends of the

roots, and they usually extend as far as the top covers the ground. If all trees were well planted and taken care of after planting, there would be less complaint against the nurserymen, more fruit and of better quality, in the country.

E. D. LAY.

For the Michigan Farmer.

ORCHARD PLANTING.

MR. EDITOR:

Steep banks, or sides of hills, or stony ground, unfit for cultivating other crops, may be profitably planted with fruit trees; but in this case, a space of at least eight or ten feet in diameter must be cleared from stones and thoroughly trenched; and if the land is poor, the sub-soil should be thrown away and good earth put in the place of it, before planting the trees; and this space, and even more as the tree increases in size, should be dug or hoed over twice a year, to destroy the grass and weeds which, otherwise, would soon choke up the trees: they should also be manured from time to time. After the trees have attained a good size, these spaces might, in some cases, be laid down with grass, and sheep or calves could be pastured without injury to the trees.

Care, however, must be had, on the sides of hills, where the subsoil is a retentive clay, and where it has been thrown out and replaced by other soil, that a small drain be made from the lowest side of the hole thus formed till it comes out on the face of the hill-side a little below the level of the bottom of the hole, to carry off the water; otherwise the trees would be much injured, if not killed, by the water retained in these holes, which would be oftener full than on level land, as the water running down the hill would be caught in the holes like so many cups, and the roots would be destroyed by freezing in winter, and almost boiled by the heat of summer. I have known some fine trees, bought from me, killed by being planted in this manner on the slope of a bank, without forming small drains to carry off the water, and the purchaser could not understand how they should die, when he took such pains to dig large deep holes and fill them with fine rich earth. When the reason was explained to him, he saw at once his error. A very small trench, as deep as the bottom of the hole, and filled up with small cobble stone, will be quite sufficient to carry off the water. It may be said that this is a great deal of labor, but nothing can be raised without labor, and if fine fruit will not pay for it, nothing else will; be-

sides, it is not half as much labor as sowing and reaping the same space of ground, even on level land, would be, while the profit of the fruit will be much more than could be realised from a similar extent of the best fields in any other crop.

In the colder parts of Canada or Michigan, a warm sandy loam will be the best soil, in general, for orchards and gardens; but in the warmer parts, gravelly loam, or a strong loam, will be found more suitable, as the trees will grow better and be longer lived, whilst the fruit will be larger and finer. For the peach, sandy soils have been considered the best—it comes earlier into bearing on these soils, as it does not grow so strong, and the fruit is larger; and if the soil is a yellow, sandy loam, it will not be so liable to injury from late spring frost. But where the climate is suitable, I have found strong clayey loams much better for a peach orchard than sandy soils. The trees grow larger and healthier and last much longer, and the fruit, though not just so large, is much higher flavored.

A strong soil is most suited to the plum, as on light sandy soils it is more liable to attacks from curculio, and the tree does not grow so strong and healthy.

The cherry does best on a sandy or gravelly loam, though it will thrive on all good *dry* soils. On wet or undrained soils, with clayey subsoils, it does not thrive.

The apple and pear will succeed on any good *dry* soil, but they require different culture on different soils. In dry soils, with gravelly or sandy subsoils, little need of draining will be required. The larger and deeper the hole for the reception of the tree, and the richer the earth (if not mixed with fresh manure) the better. But on clayey subsoils, unless the land is thoroughly under-drained, and subsoil or trench plowed, the holes, though they may be made wide, must not be made deeper than to the subsoil, below which the trees should not be planted; and if the surface soil is shallow, a broad mound of rich earth may be made around the tree. The reasons for this were explained previously, in giving directions for planting on side hills. It may be said that no person should plant trees on any soil, more especially on those of this nature, without under-draining or subsoil-plowing or trenching the land, and I grant that such is the case: but as I know that many persons will not be at this trouble and expense, but would rather do without orchards than to under-drain and subsoil the land—to these I would say, that very good success may be attained by planting, as above directed, after good common plowing. I planted one orchard in this way, on the top of a retentive clayey subsoil, which is flourishing well, but, undoubtedly, it will not last so well as others that have been under-drained and subsoil-plowed.

Yours, &c.

J. DOUGALL,

Rosebank Nursery, near Amherstburgh.

PROFITS OF DAIRYING.

The following brief statement we extract from the last Albany Cultivator:

My dairy consists of 30 cows, most of which are of common breed, though a few are part Devonshire. They were fed as follows: on hay and upland pasture, with all the whey except enough to rear three calves, and partially fatten four hogs. In addition, I fed during the season, sixty bushels of corn and oat-meal, three-quarters of an acre of green corn which, owing to the drouth, was not likely to come to maturity, and twelve loads of pumpkins, boiled and fed with whey, as was the meal.

The following is my mode of making cheese: We strain the milk at night into a tin pan, which is surrounded by a wooden one, with a space of one and a half inches which is filled with water. After the morning's milk is put in, the whole is warmed to 80° by steam, operating upon the water. After the rennet is well stirred in, let it stand forty minutes, then cut it coarsely; let it stand fifteen minutes, then cut in finer, and raise the heat to 90°. Work it occasionally, with the hand, for thirty minutes; then draw off one third of the whey, and work the curd fine and scald to 100°, if for home market—and if for foreign, 110°. Draw off the whey, and let the curd cool; put one pound of Ashton salt to forty lbs of the curd, and press very hard.

I commenced operations 1st of 4mo., and up to 12mo. 29th day, I find the result as follows:

18,205 lbs cheese, sold in New York for 7 cents per lb.	\$1,274.35
550 lbs butter,	80.75
	<hr/> \$1,355.10
Commission, boxes, and transportation	127.43

Nett proceeds, \$1,227.67
Which gives to each cow 606 5-6th lbs of cheese and 18½ lbs of butter, worth \$40.92, exclusive of calf, &c.

The age of the cheese when sent to market, has averaged from 30 to 60 days.

OTIS DILLINGHAM.

Granville, Wash. Co., Y. Y., 1st mo. 25th, 1850.

LARGE vs. SMALL CHEESES.

The "Ashtabula Telegraph," speaking of the great decline in the price of cheese in the northern part of Ohio, the last season, attributes it to the large size of the cheeses:

"It is stated by one of our most intelligent and cautious merchants, that his experience of New York prices of cheese, acquired during his fall visits to make purchases, settled in his mind, conclusively, the form and weight of cheese intended for export or for city use. He found on inquiry at the highest sources, that while five and a half

cents was the top price for our large sized cheese, the small sizes, say from ten to twenty pounds, were quick of sale at nine and nine and a half cents. This, he declared, was a fact worth knowing by a country merchant in the habit of buying cheese, and it is a fact worth knowing by those who make cheese. Large cheeses, however skillfully and carefully made and kept, are bad travelers. The principle of decomposition is inherent in every cheese, and nothing but dryness can arrest it; but in large dairies this degree of dryness is difficult of attainment—is seldom attained. What is called "heaving" in cheese, is simply fermentation, and this is the first step to decomposition, which is inevitable after the heaving has once occurred. The great losses heretofore sustained by foreign merchants—purchasers of large cheese, have made them shy of the article, and their loss of character has led to their fall in value."

From the Prairie Farmer.

CHEESE MAKING.

Our columns bear witness more and more to an awakened interest in this branch of business.

It has not received the attention it deserved in past years, from the almost invariable devotion to wheat growing which has characterized the west: but as discouragement prevails in regard to that, from the general failure of the crop, attention is turned to this, among other branches of business.

A correspondent asks for a recipe for cheese making. While we would say that no one can expect to make first rate cheese from a recipe, yet a recipe will do to begin on, and experience will carry us forward to any degree of excellence.

We will suppose the rennet procured and got ready, and the cheese to be made to weigh 25 or 30 lbs., which will be made of the night's and morning's milk. The night's milk being set, and cooled if necessary, must be skimmed in the morning. This done, and the milk of night and morning mixed together, all must be warmed to 90° of Fahrenheit, or thereabouts, and the cream which was taken off returned to the milk. When the milk is warm enough, a gill or a little more of good rennet is to be added, and thoroughly stirred in. The whole is now to be let alone till it coagulates, or becomes curd, which will be in an hour if the rennet is good. With a long wooden knife it is now cut through and through at right angles, so as to make squares of about an inch in size. A strainer is now thrown over it, and the whey dipped off as long as it can be done. The curd is then again broken up, and the whey more completely dipped off than before. Some of the first whey is to be heated as soon as dipped off, for the purpose of scalding the curd. Great care must be taken not to scald the

curd too much. Two pailsful at 130° will scald a curd of 20 lbs.; but the weather and the quantity of curd must be considered in order to determine correctly. When the hot whey is poured on, the curd should be broken up and mixed by hand, that all parts may be equally treated, and made as fine as it can be broken. It is now removed to a strainer and basket, and when the curd is drained, it is returned to the tub for salting. Half an ounce of good salt to a pound of cheese, will prove a good rule, but the taste of the dairy woman is perhaps as good a regulator in this matter as any. The salt must be pure and fine, and thoroughly mixed with the curd, or it will not ripen equally, and the unsalted place will acquire a bad flavor.

IMPROVEMENT IN CULTIVATION.

A Mr. Russell Comstock, of Dutchess county, has applied to the Legislature for a bonus in consideration of disclosing a discovery that he has made in the culture of trees and crops. The application is backed by the recommendation of several citizens of the county, to whom he has communicated his plan, which is also highly approved by John C. Calhoun, Silas Wright, the late Dr. Linn, of Missouri, Dixon H. Lewis, F. H. Elmore, of South Carolina, Mr. Ruggles, of Maine, and Mr. Perry Smith, of Connecticut, United States Senators; Judge Titus, of Washington county, Gov. Fish, and Messrs. Crispell, Kidd, Elderkin, Tuthill and Slocum, members of the Committee on Agriculture in the New York House of Assembly.

As the discovery is a botanical one, and of such a nature as cannot be made the subject of a patent, he asks for the bonus, to which he would seem eminently entitled. It will keep in health and fertility, it is said, the sickliest and most difficult of trees to manage in this country, the peach; and will insure the thriftiness of any plant to which it may be applied, and make the raising of good crops a far more certain thing than it now is.

The nature and advantages of the discovery, however, are more particularly shown by the following document, of the present session of the Assembly:

"A Bill, with accompanying petition, from the Board of Supervisors, and others, of Dutchess Co., relative to a valuable discovered system of cultivation, producing a more healthy growth of fruit trees, which causes them to mature younger, to be more uniformly productive, and to produce better fruit, and to ripen it earlier, and the seed to keep better, being more evenly and perfectly ripened, and to increase the tree's longevity, and other advantageous effects; also, producing similar beneficial results on all the cultivated crops of the farm, or of the southern plantation, and on cultivated plants generally."

Mr. Comstock proposes the President and ex-

President of the New York Agricultural Society, and other persons properly qualified, shall form a committee, who shall have three years to report whether, in their judgment, the rule and method of culture which Mr. Comstock claims to have discovered, be valuable and important, and if their report be favorable, a certain appropriation is to be made.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Board of Commissioners appointed last summer by the Governor of the State of New York, have made their report to the legislature.—The following is an epitome of their plan:

Desirous of establishing a college for American farmers, the Commissioners, in pursuance of the request of the Legislature, have made full inquiry into the subject submitted to them, and they feel sensible that an institution founded by the State of New York should be adequate to the just claims of the farmers, as a class, and worthy of the State. To combine this with economy, and to make it an institution eminent alike for efficiency, science, and practical skill, has been their aim. With these views, they beg leave to recommend that an Agricultural College should be established, connected with an experimental farm of 600 acres, which would probably combine sufficient extent and variety of soil for the object to be accomplished; the farm to be cultivated by the labor of the scholars, who are to be employed four hours a day in practical agriculture, in all its various branches.

Among these may be enumerated the laying out of the farm and garden in various modes, adapted to circumstances; the setting out of plants and trees; grafting, budding, pruning, transplanting and rearing of fruit trees; the different manners of fencing grounds, with the relative advantages and cost of each; the various qualities of forest trees, in reference to fencing and building purposes; the best mode of breeding and feeding stock; the comparative advantages of the various breeds; how to discover defects, and the way to remedy or eradicate them; the proper time to sell produce, and how to put it in market; the manner of keeping farm accounts; and in short, a full course of instruction as to the management of a farm. These scholars to be sixteen years of age, to be apportioned among different counties say two from each Assembly district, to be nominated by the board of Supervisors, and the expenses of their tuition, with board, washing, fuel and lights, to be only \$100 per annum; as the produce of the farm, under proper management, will furnish no small part of the supplies of the table.

Besides these scholars, there may be others admitted, at \$25 dollars per annum, who will board in the vicinity, at their own expense, but who will be required to submit to all the college rules, and to labor with other pupils.

For the proper management of the institution, there will be required a President, who must be a scientific and practical agriculturist. The plan, therefore, of the Agricultural Committee, would require the following professors, viz:

- A Professor of Chemistry, and Chemical Manipulation.
 " " " Natural history and mineralogy.
 " " " Mathematics, Engineering, and Practical Surveying.
 " " " Botany and Horticulture.
 " " " History, Law, and general Science.
 " " " Veterinary Art and Anatomy.

There should also be a farmer, having charge of the farm and stock, a gardener, carpenter, mason and blacksmith, constantly employed, with the view of giving some practical knowledge of arts so essential in the management of a farm.

ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF SCHOOL:

Allowing \$2,000 salary for President,	\$2,000
1,250 for each Professor,	7,500
.400 each for the farmer, &c.	2,000
1,000 for laborers,	1,000
Contingencies,	.500
Stock for blacksmith,	.300

\$13,300

The students, at \$100 each, would contribute \$25,500, leaving a surplus of \$12,200, which with the produce of the farm, will go far towards the support of the college.

The commissioners would, however, recommend to the Legislature to make an annual allowance for the support of the college, of at least \$10,000, until it shall have been ascertained by experience that it can sustain itself.

For the first purchase of a farm of the extent required, and comprehending the proper variety of soil, an estimate was made of \$24,000: being \$40 an acre.

The building required, would be one for lectures, sufficient for the accommodation of 500 students.

The college Halls, comprehending lecture and recitation rooms, library and chemical laboratory, 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, \$10,000

The dormitories, comprehending the

President's house, 560 feet long,

40 feet wide,

Chemical apparatus and library,

Farm house and furniture,

Barns and out-houses, stock and im-

plements,

36,000

10,000

3,000

10,000

\$69,000

TIME LOST.—One of the sands in the hour glass of time is, beyond comparison more precious than gold. In nothing is waste more ruinous, or more sure to bring unavailing regrets.—Better to throw away money than moments; for time is much more than money.

Young Men's Department.

EARLY RISING.—A talented physician remarks that "early rising is the stepping stone to all that is great and good. Both the mind and the body are invigorated by the practice, and much valuable time is gained that is lost to the sluggard. It is the basis upon which health and wealth are founded. The early morning is the best period for reflection and study, for it is then, after refreshing sleep, that the mind is most vigorous and calm. The statesman, as well as the merchant arranges his plans for the coming day, and all passes smoothly; while he who wastes his morning in bed, loses much of that most valuable commodity of his life—time—which is never regained. Early rising will often make the poor man rich; the contrary will often beggar the wealthiest. It will do much towards making the weak strong; and the reverse will enfeeble the strongest. Second sleep generally produces headache and languor. There is nothing more true than that "he who loses an hour in the morning, is seeking it the remainder of the day."

LABOR A NECESSITY AND DUTY.

BY NELSON SIZER.

Man is by nature a being of labor. His mental and physical constitution is wisely adapted to labor, and he never fulfills his destiny, and obeys the laws of his being without it. Almost as soon as the child can raise its head, it begins to shadow forth this inherent element—he labors. That which in the child we call play, is his labor, and most earnestly and faithfully does he perform it. Nothing would change the habits of the child as he advances in life, but the unsound public sentiment which writes disgrace on the perspiring brow of labor.

As well might we shut out the light of day from the young as to deprive them of labor—they will work. If taught that useful labor is disreputable, they will seek sports of questionable moral tendency on which to work off their surplus vitality and muscular energy, and the world as well as themselves are deprived of all the usefulness which so much wasted labor might have produced.

Labor is an effort of the mind and body exercised to produce some useful result. It is valuable wholly for its benefit to sentient beings, particularly to the human race. Nearly all that is produced by labor is the result of the industrious toil of about one half of the race; the balance are mere consumers, drone-bees in the hive of human society, who prey upon the products of industry, lessen the aggregate of human comfort, and do little or nothing to compensate society for their sustenance. It is therefore not only unnatural and dishonorable to live a life of useless, unproductive existence, but it is mean in the

extreme; it is social robbery; piracy upon the products of the industrious world. No person has a right to live without a valuable contribution to the general stock of mind, morals or money.—The world supports him, and he owes it in return the efforts of his mind or muscles in the production of the useful and the true. To refuse to do this, in a moral point of view, is robbery. The idiotic, the insane, and the imbecile, are excusable—none others.

If man would take lessons of industry from the whole world of organic and inorganic matter, and carry out, as he should do, the indication thus written in the practical language of action, useful, laborious, universal action, the race of idlers and non-producers would, by reformation, cease to burthen and disgrace the earth. Nature is one great workshop. The tides and winds, electricity and magnetism, chemical and geological combinations and changes, the formation and development of organic life, are all specimens of incessant industry, evolving results of omnipotent importance. Shall a part of the noblest of God's work, man, be the only exception to this great law of industry? Shall earth, air and sea, be instinct with life, action, unmitigated action; and every species of animal, from the animalculi to the elephant, exert an earnest industry, and man, having more wants than any animal in existence, be either too proud or too indolent to labor? It is wrong and unnatural to be idle, or uselessly employed; it is a libel on existence. It should therefore, be regarded, as it truly is disgraceful.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. WINCHELL'S METHOD OF RAISING CORN, TESTED WITH SUCCESS.

HASTINGS, Feb. 20, 1850.

MR. ISHAM—Sir:

I send you three dollars—please place it to my credit. I want you to continue to send me the Farmer, which should be in the hands of every one who would till the soil with success. I planted my corn last year (12 acres,) according to Mr. Winchell's plan, the rows ten feet apart, and the hills three feet. I intend to do the same this year. I obtained a full crop, 40 bushels to the acre.

Yours &c.

W. W. RALPH.

REMARK: The advantages of the above method, if we understand the matter, is that the corn crop is clear gain; the entire process of cultivating it being an excellent preparation for the succeeding wheat crop, while it is scarcely at all in the way of putting it in.—Ed.

EXPERIMENTS.—There is no way of making improvements in farming but by experiments. If the farmer is informed of, or has conceived a different better method of farming, there is no way

to test the goodness of that method but by experiments; and if these prove successful, he may congratulate himself on having performed an act which is beneficial to his country and honorable to himself.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT,

Herd's Grass, bu	1 25	Salt,	\$1 115
Flax, bu	75	Butter,	16
Lime, bbl	70	Eggs, doz	10
Flour, bbl.	\$4 50	Hides, lb	3a6
Corn, bu	31	Wheat, bu	86
Oats,	26	Hams, lb	6
Rye,	37	Onions, bu	50a6
Barley,	50	Cranberries,	1 75
Hogs, 100 lbs	3 00	Buckwheat, 100 lbs	1 75
Apples, bu	1 00	Indian Meal, "	100
Potatoes,	37	Beef, "	2 55
Hay, ton	5a6 00	Lard, lb retail	7
Wool, lb	25a40	Honey,	10
Peas, bu	75	Apples, dried	1 57
Beans,	75	Peaches, do	2 50
Beef, bbl	6a7 00	Clover Seed, bu	4 00
Pork,	8a11 00	Pine Lumber, clear	\$20 thou.
White Fish,	6a5 50	Second clear	15 "
Trout,	3 50a6 50	Bill Lumber	11 "
Cod Fish, lb	5a5	Flooring	12 "
Cheese,	7	Common	10 "
Wood, cord	2a2 25	Lath	2 "

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MARTIN'S PREMIUM

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES!

LADIES and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens. Miniatures taken without regard to the weather. Rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

STOVES AND

Agricultural Implements.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Hollow wares, of every description.

—ALSO—

an assortment of agricultural implements, including Peckshill, Eagle, Wisconsin and Michigan Plows, Cultivators, Cradles, Scythes, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Scrapers, Forks, Churns (atmosphere) Wash Boards, &c., &c.

B. O. & W. PENFIELD.

TREES, AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE Proprietors of the LAKE ERIE NURSERY and GARDENS, Cleveland, Ohio, have determined, this Spring, to offer their large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. &c., at unusually low prices. With a view of making some changes in their business, many of the trees will have to be removed, unless sold; and they are, therefore, disposed to offer purchasers great advantages.

Nurserymen, who wish for small Trees and Shrubs, can be supplied at very low rates.

The collection is one embracing all the most choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Raspberries, &c. &c.; together with a very large stock of Evergreens, and other Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

We have published no new edition of our catalogue this spring, but have exerted ourselves to keep up with the times, and almost every desirable variety of Fruit or Shrub, if procurable anywhere, may be found in our collection. Address, post-paid,

ELLIOT, & CO.,

February 21, 1850.

Cleveland, Ohio.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.**SHRUBS AND PLANTS.**

THE Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, from the celebrated Rochester and Mount Hope Gardens and Nurseries.—The trees and plants will be delivered at Detroit on the opening of Navigation, at Catalogue prices, adding transportation. Printed Catalogues can be found at the office of the subscriber, foot of Third Street, with directions for planting and cultivation.

HIRAM WRIGHT.

J. P. MASSFIELD, Agent.

For sale also by I. Wright, Flint, Genesee Co.

**REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
DETROIT AND LANSING, MICHIGAN.**

THE undersigned have unequalled facilities for

purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of Taxes, reclaiming lands sold for Taxes, the purchase of Lands at Tax sales, the examination of Taxes, the entry of State or Government lands, the examination and platting of Lands, leasing city and village property, and collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities, &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and in each of the organized counties of this State, and have also township plats of nearly all the towns of the state.

MACY & DRIGGS.

ROSEBANK NURSERIES,

(Near Amherstburg, Canada West.)

THE subscriber offers for sale a very fine assortment of all the best varieties of Fruit Trees, comprising Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Nectarine, and Quince trees; Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Rhubarb, &c., &c. Also, a good assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, herbaceous plants, Pionies, &c.—all of which will be sold extremely low, for cash.

Orders can be forwarded by mail, or left with Mr. Wm. Clay, Jefferson Avenue, or Messrs. Parker & Brother, Woodward Avenue, Detroit, from whom catalogues can be procured. Orders should be sent as early as possible, to insure a good selection.

JAMES DOUGALL, Proprietor.

Rosebank, 1st April, 1850.

apl-2t

DETROIT NURSERY AND GARDEN!

THE proprietor of this establishment offers for sale at his nursery, situated on the Chicago road, about one mile from the City Hall, a fine lot of all the choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Having paid much attention to the cultivation of the Pear,erry, Peach, Grape, etc., we are enabled to furnish strong, healthy trees, and we invite purchasers to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

all orders punctually attended to, and packed in the best manner for transportation to any part of the country.

eDetroit, 15th March, 1850.

apl

J. C. HOLMES.

**GOLD IN MICHIGAN!
GREAT FARM
FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber being desirous of leaving Michigan, offers his large Farm at a great bargain.

Said farm is situated in the town of Litchfield, and adjoining and cornering on the public square, in the beautiful and flourishing village of Litchfield, in the Co. of Hillsdale.

Said farm contains 250 acres of land, 180 of which is under improvement, 40 acres of good timber, and the balance in timbered openings. 50 acres is of bottom lands of the St. Jo., and is in tame grass—the improvement is all seeded to clover, except what is necessary for spring crops.

The farm is divided into 15 lots, by good and sufficient fences, and LIVING WATER IN 12 OF THE LOTS. There is on the premises a good large two-story farm house, well finished, with wood shed and out houses; two good barns and sheds, and two good wells of water, all in good condition, and a large bearing Orchard consisting of a choice variety of fruit, planted with great care.

ALSO—One other Farm for sale, situated about 4 miles south of said village, and 1-4 mile from a steam saw mill, containing 117 acres of timbered land, 75 under improvement, balance well timbered, is well watered, has a good log house, barn, and bearing orchard.

ALSO—For sale in said village, 5 acres of land, containing a Nursery of 10,000 Fruit trees—7,000 of which are grafted, and a good dwelling house on the premises.

ALSO—A Store in said village of Litchfield, 24 by 50 on the ground, and two stories high, and in the best location, where almost any quantity of goods may be sold. The town of Litchfield is second to no town in the State for farming purposes, and the village a very desirable place of residence, containing good schools, and 3 churches, two of which have bells—the whole presents great inducements to those wishing to purchase. Will be sold together or separate—about 1-3 of the purchase required down—balance on time to suit purchaser. Inquire of the subscriber.

HARVEY SMITH.

Litchfield, January 1st, 1850.

Refer to SMITH & GARDNER, Jonesville; AUSTIN GEORGE, Jackson; WM. LANGLEY, Detroit; T. D. BILLINGS, Adrian; WM. BARKER, Hudson; N. SWARTZCUT, Berlin, Erie Co. Ohio; B. F. SMITH, Rochester N. Y.

**MUNSON & PRATT'S
WASHING MACHINE!**

PATENTED MAY 8th, 1849.

THIS MACHINE is adapted to the washing of bleached and dyed clothes. DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—The dyed clothes are put into one end and the white into the other, or the washing may be performed at one end and the rinsing at the other.—A suitable quantity of soap and water is put in each box with the clothes; the attendant then lays hold of the lever and works it up and down, in the manner of a pump handle, which causes the heads of the dashers to act upon the clothes in the manner of pelting—stocks, the plunger at each forward stroke of the dashers forcing the water up from the bottom among the clothes; at the back stroke of the dashers these plungers are raised up and the suds rush down through the clothes.

LEAHY & THOMPSON, Proprietors, For the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Berrien, Cass and Branch, in the State of Michigan.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 30 Woodward Avenue; also at Thompson's Hotel, Atwater st. Detroit. Price \$8—warranted to give general satisfaction. apl 6m

SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS!

And the Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, and Sisters, of those who have died in the Army of the United States!

All who enlisted for 5 years, or during the war of 1812, before 25th Dec., 1811, and never received the same, are entitled to 160 acres of land; all enlisted after that time, for like period, to 320 acres of land. All who served in Mexico, including volunteers, entitled to 3 months' extra pay and 160 acres of land. The land and money will be procured for those entitled, by writing to G. F. LEWIS, Banker, &c., Detroit, Michigan. Communications from any part of the United States promptly attended to. Write particularly the name of the Post Office, County, and State to which the answer is to be sent.

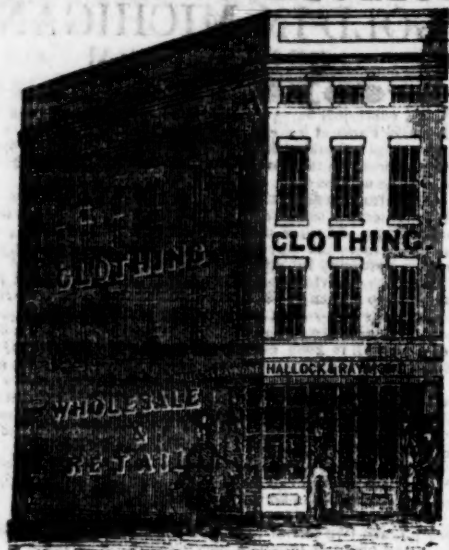
I have the names of those who were killed in the Mexican war, and will furnish any information to the relatives, free of charge.

Letters must be Postage Paid. apl 1ant-

CORN AND COBB MILLS!

WILLSON AT HOME AGAIN, busily engaged in manufacturing his Corn Mills, at his Temperance House in Jackson, Mich.; where all who wish may be supplied with a portable, and the best Corn Mill, now in use in the United States. It is also an elegant Shelter, without breaking the cobb. The Feeders of Michigan and Ohio are invited to examine this Mill. in

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.



AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment,
 Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest possible rates. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., on hand and made up to order, in the most fashionable and durable style.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.



DR. L. C. ROSE, having purchased the right to vend Dr. Banning's Body Brace in the State of Michigan, asks to announce that he may be consulted gratuitously at his office and residence, on Miami Avenue Detroit, relative to the use of the Brace for the auxiliary relief of weaknesses of the vocal, pulmonary, digestive, spinal and nervous system.

even, in the case of both ladies and gentlemen, particularly in the case of weakness and spinal deformities, so common to children, ladies, and sedentary gentlemen in this climate.

The principle on which these afflictions are relieved by the brace is:—

1st. By firmly supporting the loins or weak part of the back, pushing it forward under the shoulder, and thereby balancing the latter upon the body's axis.

2d. By lifting, but not compressing the sunken abdomen; also removing a dragging from the pails above, thereby expanding the waist and chest and strengthening the whole body by the consequent upward and outward bracing of the supported organs, an action and principle entirely different from that of corsets and shoulder braces, removing all desire for, or propriety in their use.

The medical profession are invited to call.

A lady in attendance upon ladies.

Rooms open from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M.

Patients unable to go out will be visited at their dwellings, whenever the request is made.

Physicians can be supplied with the braces at a liberal discount at wholesale.

Also, the braces can be obtained of Dr. Thomas B. Clark, on Jefferson Ave. Jun 1

T. H. ARMSTRONG,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
SUPERIOR HATS AND CAPS,

No. 56, Woodward Avenue,

(Between the Presbyterian Church, and Jefferson Avenue,
 Sign of Big Hat, Detroit.)

ALSO, Dealer in Furs, Robes, Muffs, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, &c., very cheap for cash.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of Farmers and others coming into the city, pledging himself to sell as cheap as any other establishment east of New York.

His stock of Hats and Caps are of his own manufacture and warranted the best.

Orders for any style of Hat or Cap promptly attended to.

WINTER SEASON—1849-50. CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

EAGLE & ELLIOTT,

No. 61, Woodward Ave., Larned Bldg. Detroit

HAVING completed their Fall purchase, are now prepared to offer for sale an extensive and complete assortment, comprising 50,000 garments of every grade, style, quality and also, to be had in the market. Among which may be found the most fashionable as well as the most substantial. Manufactured in Philadelphia, mechanically cut, and unsurpassed in neatness of pattern and design, purchased particularly for the market, and for the winter season of 1849-50.

Merchants in the interior, and adjacent parts of Canada, are invited to call at No. 61, Woodward Avenue, and examine the extensive stock of the subscribers. Having purchased their entire stock this season, in the Philadelphia market, they can offer a great variety of styles and sizes, and sell their goods to wholesale purchasers at New York whole-sale prices; or at retail in quantities to suit purchasers, at their usual low and satisfactory prices.

EAGLE & ELLIOTT

No. 61, Woodward Avenue, Larned Block, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Detroit. Jan 1

J. G. DARBY,

ENGRAVER.

No. 151, Corner Jefferson Avenue and Bates Street,
 Detroit, (Third Story.)

MAPS, Visiting and Business Cards, Portraits, Bills of Exchange, Wood Cuts, &c.

—ALSO—

Door Plates, Silver Ware, &c., elegantly engraved.
 Detroit, January 1st, 1880.

DETROIT PLASTER MILL.

THE Undersigned, having a Plaster Mill adjoining William Brewster's Ware House, below and near the foot of Randolph street, which is now in full operation, have added a fine run of stone, are now prepared to grind as fine as customers may wish.

—ALSO—

have on hand a large quantity already ground. Will be able to supply customers whenever they call, at the rate of seven dollars per ton, in bags, boxes, or anything they may choose to bring.

We would recommend farmers to use bags as much as possible, as it is a convenient way of carrying plaster, and is a saving in transportation, and does not injure them more than grain. Or, if they choose, it will be put up in barrels, with the original cost of the barrel, in any quantity.

We shall also keep constantly on hand a quantity of very fine white, for hard finish, stucco, &c.

Very fine bags can be had at the mill.

DAVID FRENCH, Agent.

Detroit, Jan'y 1, 1880.

NEW WHOLESALE BOOK-STORE!

THE undersigned, having located themselves permanently in the City of Detroit, beg leave to call the attention of the people of this State, to their No., being 150, Jefferson Avenue, where is to be found a general assortment of Books, pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., &c., and where subscriptions are received for all "Agricultural Papers" published in this country.

—ALSO—

a complete assortment of School, Classical, Medical, Law and Miscellaneous books, together with a large assortment of stationery and Paper Hangings, and Borders to match.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

F. P. MARKHAM & BRO.
 No. 156, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Detroit, Jan'y 1st, 1880.

SMITH'S Patent Ventilating Smut Machine—

Also, Mott's Agricultural Parsage, for sale by
D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD.

Detroit, Jan'y 1880.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published monthly, by WARREN LAMAR, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid.—To clubs, five copies for four dollars, twelve copies for nine dollars, and any greater number at the same rate. Advertising, for one folio, or one hundred words, first insertion one dollar and fifty cents—twelve dollars per annum.

Office next door to Markham's Book Store, opposite Maj. Kearney—entrance same as that of the Daily Advertiser.